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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. GAVIN, on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Gall, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busserah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 576 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 21st October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 20th instant.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th October 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Esujee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st Oct.
—	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Renoldson	28th do.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1886	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th October, at 2 o'clock, a large assortment of fancy drawing room lamps, silver mounted, extra gilt, bronze, verde, &c., glass, opal, table and hand-lamps, and night lights in great variety. The consignment has just arrived and comprises some novel mechanical lamps.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., at No. 2, Grants Building, Colaba.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 3rd Floor of No. 2, Grants Building, Colaba, the household furniture of a gentleman whose family has proceeded up-country, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, dinner services, plated, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, ice pitcher, salvers, table spoons and forks, candlesticks, tea and coffee services, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, comprising a dining table in 9 pieces, drawing room, washing, dressing, and camp tables, drawing room, arm and without arm chairs, conversation couches, sideboard, dumbwaiters, books and teapoys, mahogany bookstand, velvet carpet, iron and blackwood four posts bedstead, clothes and gown presses, baby's cot, pictures, table ornaments, table kerosine oil lamps, sewing machine, dressing glasses, books, bath, and dispense room furniture, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder—

125 tons of superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS NEW CARRIAGES BY DESCHAMPS & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms.

1 Mail Phaeton with cross revolving seat, painted purple lake, lined with morocco, plated moons and mountings, pole and bar, with straps and shaft for one horse.

1 Bombay muster dog cart on slides, painted havanah-color, picked out black and white, lined with havanah-color, morocco plated moons and mountings.

1 Canoe barouche, painted green, picked out with black and light green, enamelled leather hood and apron, lined with green cloth and morocco brass moons and mountings, pole and straps and blue cloth cover, and one wrench.

1 Coal-box wagon, painted havanah-color, picked out one black stripe, lined with brown morocco, plated moons and mountings shafts for one horse, and blue cloth cover.

1 Canoe barouche, painted havanah color, picked out black and brown, lined with brown morocco silk lace, enamelled top hide, plated mountings.

These carriages can be seen at the godowns of Messrs. Deschamps and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

SALE OF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

4 cases bronze and porcelain pedestal table and hanging kerosine oil lamps.
2 cases glass fish bowls with stands.
2 cases sets of toy cups and saucers.
4 cases fancy goods comprising crystal glass, candlesticks, vases, inkstands, toilet boxes, butter pots, cups, and bottles, morocco leather money bags, and flower vases, carved wooden candlesticks, inkstands and glove boxes, gold embroidered and leather money purses, ladies' gilt combs, porcelain card trays, jewel boxes, Russia leather workboxes, glove, handkerchief and match boxes, opera glasses, ladies' silk umbrellas, wooden flowerstands with porcelain vases, silver galvanized ladies' work-tables, timepieces, bronzed and gilt candlesticks and candelabra, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 Bales Grey Jacconets 20 and 22 yards.
5 Cases T. Red Lappets.
1 ,, White Shirtings.
3 ,, ,, Jacconets.
5 ,, T. Red Prints.

By order of the Administrator General.

Wearing apparel, chest of drawers, chairs, a gold ring, &c., the property of the late W. H. DeMontmorency.

On account of the concerned ex Alnwick Castle—

3 Bales 32 4-20 Reams buffcartridge paper 25¼ by 27½, 52lbs.
2 ,, 21 ,, ,, ,, 22½ by 24½, 40lbs.

On account, risk, and responsibility of Heerjee Roopjee, lately adjudged by the High Court as a partner of Pragjee Dhunjee, about 200 pieces white lappets.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer:—
4 Bullocks.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores comprising about 20,000 pounds of flour, a large quantity of powas, great coats, pyjamas, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, best crockery and glass ware, a first class mahogany grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, best engravings and pictures, table ornaments, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 29th Oct., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Broadwood pianoforte, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1878.

GARDEN TOOLS.

LADIES' SETS comprising Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork.
Cash...................Rs. 5-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,, ,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ,, doz. packs	17 0	19 8
,, ,, gilt edged ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Containing Drawing Paper, Colour Boxes, Mathematical Instruments, Pencils, Crayons, &c.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

HALF TOLA NOTE PAPER, 8vo. size Cream-laid, one sheet and a square Envelope weighing under half a Tola (Half Anna Postage), per packet and 100 square Envelopes, Rs. 2.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENT FOR MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LOCKS,
PADLOCKS,
ESCUTCHEONS,
CASH BOXES,
PAPER BOXES,
DESPATCH BOXES,
FANCY WALKING STICKS,
TRAVELLING LEATHER BAGS,
WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES,
LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES,
JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
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18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
15 CARAT GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES,
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15 CARAT GOLD SWIVELS,
PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
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PEN KNIVES,
SCISSORS,
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&c.

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At the usual cheap rates.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

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Dr. Austin's Guests	1	8
Master of Riverswood	1	8
Bell on Cavalry Reconnaissance	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, *Sept*	2	4
Golden Text Book	3	0
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——— Modern Architecture	20	0
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Cassells' History of India, 2 vols.	11	8
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Lindley's Law of Partnership and Companies, 2 vols	47	0
Arnould's Marine Insurance, 2 vols., 1877	37	8
Field's Law of Evidence in India	18	0
Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours, 3 vols.	72	8
Leeshman's Midwifery	13	4
Cazeaux' Midwifery	18	12
Playfair's Midwifery, 2 vols.	17	8

BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Pottery, Glass, Furniture	2	4
Paper, Printing, Engraving, Photography	2	4
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Mining Metals, Chemicals, &c.	2	4
Hosiery, Lace, Carpet, Dyeing	2	4
Ship-building, Telegraphy, Railway	2	4
Coal, Collieries, Explosives	2	4
Wool, Flax, Linen, Cotton, Silk	2	4
Tobacco, Hides, Rubber, Fibres	2	4
Birmingham Trades	2	4
Textiles, Clothing, &c.	2	4
Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, Tin, &c.	2	4
Jewellery, Cutlery, &c	2	4

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have received a large supply of the celebrated HALF TOLA INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, manufactured expressly for them—a cream-laid paper of pleasant surface and medium thickness—one sheet and one square envelope are under the Half Anna postage rate.

Per 5 Quire Packet	Rs.	1 4 0
Per 100 Envelopes	,,	1 4 0
Per Ream 20 Quires	,,	4 0 0
Per 400 Envelopes	,,	4 0 0

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 3 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No.				Rs.		Rs.
2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set	for 12 persons		117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	,,	,,	142	,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,,	,,	168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,,	,,	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,,	,,	161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,,	,,	198	,,	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS,
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c. &c.

	Rs.
Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ...per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved ,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

ASQUITH AND LORD

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen homeward bound to their stock of useful articles for the journey, a few of which they enumerate below.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30 0	34 0
Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear	From	10 0	11 8
	To	18 0	21 0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	22 8	25 0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	,,	28 0	31 0
Do do. Collars on	,,	31 0	34 0
Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do.	,,	36 0	40 0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	,,	30 0	33 0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9 0	10 0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	,,	9 0	10 0
Warm Knit Jackets		10 8	12 0
Do. Mufflers		2 0	2 8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5 12	6 8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices			
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	Each	7 8	8 8
India Cotton Do.	,,	2 8	2 12
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	9 8	11 0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair	7 8	9 0
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	3 0	3 8
Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes		3 0	4 0
Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath	Per Box	1 4	1 12

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CLOSING OF THEIR POONA BRANCH.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

From this date all orders should be addressed to their

Bombay House.

12th October 1878.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch	at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch	at ,, 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch (Extra large size.)	at ,, 60

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employés, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 (Thirty-five) per share will be paid on and after MONDAY next, the 21st instant, for the half year ending 30th June 1878, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders, whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th October instant, at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 18th October 1878.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Press Building, Marine Street, Fort, (known as the Hydraulic Press) on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of November 1878, at 3 p. m., to confirm the following Resolutions, viz.:—

Resolution passed on the 8th October 1878,—"That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised in addition to the powers in that behalf conferred upon them by the 54th Clause of the Articles of association as well as by two special resolutions passed at two Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company held on the 15th day of November 1873, and the 4th day of March 1876, respectively, and confirmed at two other general meetings of the Company held on the 25th day of November 1873, and the 23rd day of March 1876, respectively, to raise and borrow for the purposes of the Company monies not exceeding in the whole five lacs of rupees."

Resolution passed on the 17th October 1878,—"That Clause 77 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that a Clause in the following terms be substituted therefore. The general management of the Company, subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, shall be in the hands of a Secretary and Treasurer.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall be AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq."

By Order of the Directors,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman.

Bombay, 18th October 1878.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0 to 12 8	
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	10 8 to 18 0	
Do. all electro-plate	30 0 to 56 0	
Do oak and electro-plate	20 0 to 35 0	
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to 10 8	
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8 to 6 0	

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE

IS

DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.
With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12.
With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, for HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF at QUETTA, a First-class COOK, Bombay man preferred. Apply to STIRLING, BALD & Co., No. 2, Dean Lane.

WANTED, a BILL COLLECTOR. Apply enclosing copies of Testimonials to "T.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a splendid Grey ARAB, fast and quiet in Harness. Also a good English Buggy by Kesterton. Apply to A. B., at this office.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-GRAND PIANO by BROADWOOD, nearly new. Apply to "G.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for married couple or single Gentlemen, with Board. Apply at THE LONDON, opposite the Post Office.

BASS'S BEER in HOGSHEADS and KILDERKINS, and in Bottles by Stone, in finest condition, for sale. Messes, Clubs, &c., supplied at cheap rates. WM. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN WINES, CARLOWITZ, &c. Max Greger's well-matured, and specially bottled by him for India. Price Lists on application. WM. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Agents.

FULL-SIZED SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, 30 Balls, 29 Cues and Rests, 1 Pool Marking Board, 1 Bld. Marking Board, 1 Iron, to be sold by AUCTION at 3 p.m. THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 19th instant, if not previously disposed of. 6, Forbes Street, Fort, 2nd house from Waverley Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, &c., also ICE WAFERS at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do	,,	17 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,,	18 per doz Qts.
Do. do.	,,	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,,	22 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	,,	26 ,,

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE

Geisenheimer	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,,	24 ,,
Steinwein	,,	24 ,,
Hochheimer	,,	26 ,,
Rudesheimer	,,	28 ,,
Marcobrunner	,,	33 ,,

BEER:—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs.	2-8 per doz. Pts.

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	,,	36 do. large bot.
Do. do.	,,	38 per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugène Clicquot Reims	,,	42 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	,,	45 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	50 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs.	54 per case of 2 doz. Pts

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	22 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,,	22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	24 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	,,	30 ,,
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,,	25 per doz.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED ACTING AGENTS of the NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY at this Port, and are prepared to accept Fire and Life Risks.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th October 1878.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED will be conducted from THIS DATE by the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY has THIS DAY commenced business in Bombay as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT; the name of the Firm to be

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1878.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MAJOR G. M. LYONS, MARINE BATTALION.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being INDEBTED to the above Estate, are requested to forward the same or pay any sums due to the undersigned on or before the 30th November 1878, after which no claims in India will be received.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Marine Battalion, President Committee of Adjustment.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS, a through CARRIAGE will, until further notice, RUN on the Mail Trains between Bombay and Madras.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED,
ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
PORCELAIN LINED AND RICHLY ENGRAVED,
FOR SALE AT THE ICE HOUSE,
Prices Rs. 35 to Rs. 55 each.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

શ્રી સુંદરદાસ સપીનીંગ અને વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of October 1878 at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1878.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠા

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1878.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 19th October 1878, both days inclusive.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. Frock Coats	,, 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HAVING THE LARGEST MANUFACTORIES in the WORLD,

With every facility for a production of

8,000 MACHINES PER WEEK,

Have determined to give the Public the full benefit of their enormous manufacturing facilities.

This large Reduction in their Prices, and their exceptionally easy terms of payment, by instalments to approved buyers,

Will enable EVERYONE now to become possessed of one of these

UNEQUALLED SEWING MACHINES,

PRICE FROM Rs. 60.

Catalogues and lessons free.

No Home need now be without one of these Popular Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH SOUPS

OF THE

SOCIETE GENERALE DES POTAGES ECONOMIQUES.

PRICE LIST.

No.		Packages for 5 persons, per doz. A	Canisters for 6 persons, per doz. AA	Canisters for 12 persons, per doz. AAA
1	"RIZ AU GRAS." Concentrated Beef with Italian Rice	4/6	10/-	18/-
2	"RIZ AU GRAS JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Mixed Vegetables	/6	10/-	18/-
3	"RIZ CONDE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Haricot Beans (Prince Condé's favourite dish)	8/-	18/-	30/-
4	"JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Mixed Vegetables	8/-	18/-	30/-
		Packages for 5 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 15 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 30 persons, per doz.
5	"CONSOMME." Concentrated Beef for Gravy or Gravy Soup	8/-	21/-	39/-
		Canisters for 5 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 10 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 20 persons, per doz.
6	"SEMOULE RUSSE." Concentrated Beef with Semolina	10/-	18/-	30/-
7	"PATE NAPOLITAINE." Concentrated Beef with Italian Paste	10/-	18/-	30/-
8	"TAPIOCA DE L'ETOILE." Concentrated Beef with Brazillian Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
9	"PERLES DU JAPON." Concentrated Beef with Pearl Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
10	"FROMENTINE." (Specialite for Invalids). Concentrated Beef with Wheat Flour	0/-	18/-	30/

Packages are only made up in Boxes, 4 doz. each kind, Canisters in Boxes, 1, 2 or 3 doz. each kind. Packing cases charged extra.

SPECIAL AGENTS:
J. F. ALDRIDGE & Co.,
4, East India Avenue, London.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water	per dozen	Rs.	0 12
Tonic Water	,,		1 0
Lemonade	,,		1 0
Gingerade	,,		1 0
Potash Water.	,,		0 12
Seltzer Water.	,,		1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18TH, 1878.

THE Home telegrams continue to report trade in a very unsatisfactory state, and business here both in Imports and Exports shows no improvement.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date quote Consols unchanged at £94½ and French Rentes at Fcs. 113, which is an advance of ½ on the previous day's rate.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a decrease in the Reserve of £1,700,000 and in Bullion of £800,000, and an increase in the amount of Bills discounted of £2,100,000. No increase was made by the Directors at their meeting yesterday in the Bank's rates of discount, which, therefore, continues at 6 per cent., and we hope that no further increase will be found necessary. In the meantime the rate of discount in the open market on 6 months' Bank Bills is 5 per cent., or half per cent. above last Thursday's quotation, which, considering the advance in the Bank rate during the week, does not indicate any great tightness in the Money Market. A further payment of £100,000 into the Bank is advised.

In the London General Produce Market yesterday Coffee was dull and 1s. per cwt. cheaper, quotations now being 104s. for Mid. Plantation and 73s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon and 80s. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £48-15 for Ceylon and £65 for Cochin.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market was dull with sales amounting to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. The price for Mid. Orleans was unchanged at 6 9-16d. per lb., but Surats have declined 1-16th to ⅛d. per lb.

In the New York telegrams a further decline of ⅛ cent. has taken place in Mid. Uplands Ready and 3-16th cents. per lb. in Futures.

The Manchester Market is reported by Reuter to be quiet, but we imagine that that is a very mild way of describing its present condition.

BAR SILVER has declined a further ⅛d. per oz., the quotation now being 49⅞d. per oz. No fresh shipments are advised by yesterday's steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been very weak, and with the price of Bar Silver down to its present value, there appears to be little prospect of any recovery in the meantime. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	......		1s. 7 1-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 7 13-16d.	"
Credits,	3	" "	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
Documents,	3	" "	1s. 7⅞d.	"
France	3	" "	2·11.	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100 1 16 to 100⅛ on demand and 99 9-16 at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady both here and in Calcutta at Rs. 94⅞ for Fours and Old Four and-a-half per cent. Loan and Rs. 100 for New Fours-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet and almost unaltered. Investors are apparently afraid of operating in Spinning and Weaving Companies' Shares in the present unsettled state of business here, otherwise with a prospect of very cheap Cotton, and an improved demand for Yarn, the position of these institutions is certainly improving.

COTTON, with continued unfavourable accounts from Home, is very depressed, and we have not heard of any sales.

LINSEED is dull of sale, and with the growing crops promising well, prices have a downward tendency. We quote Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at previous rates.

In WHEAT there is nothing doing for export.

FREIGHTS show no quotable change. For the one Canal steamer on the berth for Liverpool the nominal rate is 10s. per ton. For sailing vessels there is still no enquiry.

PIECE GOODS remain in the same position. The decline in the rates of Exchange has quite put a stop to business from first hands, and the offtake from the Bazaar is only on a very moderate scale.

COALS.—The Market continues very dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	696¼
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	990
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	82 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	455 xd.
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	80 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	175 xd.
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	380
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	282½
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	665

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	275
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15 p.s*	180
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	40
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	690
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	950
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.	645 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	760
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	350	..	340
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	420
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,100
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	870
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	935
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	785
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,235
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	350
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
eriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	475
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	450
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	307½
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,020
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	890
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	730
Do do. ½ Share	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	240
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.*	860 xd.
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,800	150	all	4 p. s.	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	215 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	—	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	31·18·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	187½p.s	1,930
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250p. s.	3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	68
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	225
Malabar Company Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	17
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	8,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 12th October 1878.

Open 1,288½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,10,810	0	0
Merchandise	3,05,444	0	0
Telegraph	950	0	0
Total Rs.	4,17,204	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,288½ miles ......Total Rs.	5,33,829	12	9
Decrease	1,16,625	12	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE ERNESTINE, 537 tons, Captain P. Hiriart, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ESSEX, 662 tons, Captain W. A. Peterson, will sail to-day for Alleppy, with cargo from Muscat carried in the same bottom.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 1,231 pilgrims.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
18	King Cenric Trinacria(s)	Bass Hutchison	New Orleans. Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, Klee, to Coast and Cutch.
Barque Essex, Peterson, to Alleppy.
Barque Ernestine, Hiriart, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Nankin, to Jeddah.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
15 Navarino (s)	....	Calcutta and London.
Flamingo (s)	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—50 boxes soap, Bhima Ebrahim ; 4 cases soap, Shurufally Hiptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Vanlock—4 bales printing papers 8 packages straw boards and 10 cases lithographic stone, Bhicoo Saaba and Co.

Columbia s—11 casks hardware, Mamedally Habutbhoy.

Avondale s— 1 case hardware and 3 cases toys, Abdoolally Tyabally ; 15 cases matches, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy ; 40 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum ; 19 cases soap, Central I. S. and W. Co.

Alnwick Castle s—16 cases medicine, Volkart Brothers.

India s—50 barrels roll sulphur, Mamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Teheran s—8 cases saffron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Teheran s—89 bales printing paper, M. Mondolfo and Co.

Polluce s—70 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, Eduljee Basonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—195 cwts rapeseed, Treecomjee Mooljee and Co ; 450 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co ; 37 bales cotton waste, Nuthoo Champsee ; 88 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 187 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram ; 10 bales rags, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 27 bales rags and 30 bales wool, Nupoo Chamsee ; 100 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund ; 101 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 18 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund ; 63 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 2 bales wool, Allarukhia Sasun ; 60 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 40 bales cotton, Bhuwan Ramjee ; 25 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 71 bales cotton, Sajpall Roychund ; 256¾ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Thackerseedass ; 309¼ cwts myrabollams, Canjee Jaitha ; 4 bales rags, Mooljee Vursung ; 32 bales cotton waste, Tyebjee and Co ; 72 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Vursung.

Trentham Hall s—1,000 cwts bones, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—112 cwts colombo roots, Allarukhia Sasun ; 261 cwts pepper, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 21 cwts aloes, 2 cwts m-o'-p shells, 2 cwts gum and 1 case peacock feathers, Dhurrumjee Velljee ; 27 cwts. cardamoms Hujeewan Mohunjee ; 8 cases shawls, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 117 cwts buffalo horns, and 2 bales skins, Currumsee Poonaja ; 84 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 6 bundles skins, M. B. K. Cadurbux ; 6 bales hides, Hassum Oomer ; 2 bales skins and 1 case M. of P. shells, Essoobhoy Vensey ; 2¾ cwts. benjamin, Moorarjee Natha ; 16 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 32¾ cwts. aloes socotra, Joosub Abdoola.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—9 bales carpets, Choovilall Munmohundass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·742
Temperature of the Air	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	78·6
Relative humidity of Air	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW, ENE, ESE, W, WNW, NW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	173

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

O'Neal, Surg Major, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 17.

Sawyer, Captain, 2-12th Regt, on duty, from Umballa.
Challenor, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Poona.
Cunliffe, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Poona.
Brookfield, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
French, Captain, 2-12th Regt, on duty, from Umballa.
Beville, Lieut Col, 21st Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Tandy, Captain, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Faber, Major, R E, on leave, from Cawnpore.

OCTOBER 18.

Clarkson, Surg, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Dunning, Captain, 2-17th Regt, from leave, to Mhow.

OCTOBER 18.

Kellie, Lieut, 23rd Bombay N L I, from leave, to Mhow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 21	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	" 21	8-0 A.M.	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 24	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	" 29	5-0 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Australia	Nov. 8	3-45 P.M.	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 21	5 30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	" 21	5-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland .... As. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—
Tuesday .... Oct. 29.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... 19th Oct., 0h. 0·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 19	......	5 57	5 33	4 25 m 3 56 a	10 26 m 10 29 a
Sun. 20	18th Sunday after Trinity	5 57	5 33	5 35 m 5 39 a	11 53 m 11 59 a
Mon. 21	......	5 58	5 32	6 49 m 7 22 a	1 18 a ..
Tues. 22	English Mail expected	5 58	5 31	8 1 m 8 38 a	1 31 m 2 27 a
Wed. 23	......	5 58	5 31	8 53 m 9 30 a	2 40 m 3 13 a
Th. 24	......	5 59	5 30	9 33 m 10 17 a	3 31 m 3 53 a
Fri. 25	......	5 59	5 29	10 11 m 11 1 a	4 18 m 4 31 a

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—Oct. 14th, at Nasik, the wife of J. D. Ferguson, M. Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, of a daughter

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

NUTHALL—September 22nd, at Dacca, Ramsay Durham Nuthall, Government Superintendent of Elephant Keddahs, eldest son of Major General T. J. Nuthall, Bengal Army (retired), aged 4 years.

SPALDING—October 13th, at Palamcottah, John Walter, infant son of Mr. W. H. Spalding, Assistant Engineer, S. I. R., aged 1 month and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

IT might be inferred, from several of the telegrams published by our more excitable contemporaries, that the Nawab Gholam Hussain must have opened Shere Ali's letter to Lord Lytton and communicated the substance of it to every one he met on his way back from Kabul to the British Frontier. Of course, the letter will not be opened till the Envoy reaches Simla ; but, as we said the other day, it can hardly be of a satisfactory nature, or the Envoy would have heard from the Amir some personal expression of regret for the misunderstanding at Ali Musjid. The rumours current at Peshawur about the friendly disposition of the Mohmunds must be taken with a grain of salt. The old Chief of Lalpura was, if we remember rightly, dispossessed by the Amir, so that it is no wonder his son should come within the British lines and describe the Amir's forces as melting away.

WE think that those who attentively watch current events must perceive something like a revolution coming on the East. The decline and fall of the Mahomedan power, the opening of the great Empire of China to many civilising influences, the wonderful progress of Japan, the consolidation of the Empire of British India, and the remarkable advances of Russia in Central Asia, all point to an era perhaps not distant when a very great change, a wave, so to say, of Western sentiment will have to pass over the whole Orient, leaving it, time can only tell, under what conditions, in what state. Of course the kingdoms and powers of the East which are weak or are caught napping will go to the wall. We may take that for granted whatever happens, and accordingly it behoves us in India to be strong, and, if possible, to keep ahead of the remainder of the East in everything. This monition is not out of place or date. We have been flattering ourselves, with an immense waste of tape and foolscap, that British India is progressing at a prodigious rate, so much so that some cautious officials, alarmed at the liberality of their own minutes, would even put a drag under the wheels of the State-coach ; but the truth is that this so-called progress is much more imaginary than real. Such as it is it does not reach the bulk of the immense population of this country. We can talk and write a great deal about the blessings conferred by British rule upon India ; but is any one quite sure that it is not *native* rule after all that we are praising ? Are the laws, the courts, the revenue, the police, the military and other systems truly as British as we suppose them to be ? Are we sure that there would be much, or, indeed, anything, to change in the routine administration of India were the English to be entirely withdrawn, and a native administration to take its place ? In one sense this presumption of completeness is complimentary, satisfactory ; in another it is just the reverse. In one sense it means that Englishmen have given Indians just the government that suits them ; in the other it means that our administration of India, being native and Oriental, is practically at a standstill. For our own part we are disposed to think that the latter is rather the case ; that our too prudent statesmen are proposing to put drags on the wheels of a coach that is, in fact, not moving. Excepting railways, of which there has been an extension of 1,000 miles in the past year, we are rather puzzled to notice any progress in India which exceeds that of China, or which nearly approaches progress in Japan.

But it is very clear that if British India is to live it must go ahead. This is not any longer a matter of choice, but of necessity. The *prestige* England enjoys in the East, in the whole East, is her very life-blood as an Asiatic power, and that *prestige* has only been earned and can only be maintained by extraordinary vigour and a superiority over all other nations in the Orient,—perhaps in the world. Not only in arms but in *business*,—in the business of governing peoples. If it once gets about, if there is anything patent to support the proposition that England is losing these distinctions, she will find it hard to resist the forces of the wave we speak of, and Grant Duff's mysterious perils may be realised even before he is able to express what they are. Now, there is no denying that of recent years the policy of Indian administration has been purely sentimental. The favourite theory is to regard the teeming millions of India as so many interesting infants, and the Empire as a nursery in which a goody-goody discipline, suited to the infant intelligence, is to prevail. We question if the day has not gone by for that kind of thing. Though always being told that India is "not yet grown," that India is in swaddling clothes, and so on, we very much discredit the juvenility. The population is, we take it, about as full grown as it is ever likely to be under the political conditions of the universe prevailing at any time. Whether it is wise of Indian statesmen to trouble themselves with peering into the unknown future to look for a millennium of adolescence there is a matter of opinion. We prefer to take the world as it is, to what it may be at some unknown date, and, taking it in this way, it is reasonable to think that India ought to be considered as a full-grown man, for this, if for no other reason, that the nations all around repudiate the swaddling-clothes idea for themselves. If Japan were to adopt this infantile theory, so fashionable in India, her progress would have been stayed indefinitely. Fortunately for Japan there was no one to say "she is not ripe" for this, or she is not ripe for that, and the consequence is that Japan is now the first perhaps of all the nations of the Orient, though in our sense "uncivilised" but thirty years ago. No doubt the infantile theory saves a great deal of trouble. Most people when they attempt to rule children end by letting the children have their own way, and we think we see a parallel example in Indian administration. The people of India *do* have their own way, and our administration of them is made more Oriental than British in order to gratify their conservative tastes. But the price of this complaisance is stagnation, and loss of England's *prestige*. The vigour goes out of our government when the executive strength is trusted to native hands, and perhaps, if a better policy is not soon devised, England will have to exchange her Eastern *prestige* for nothing more than a sentiment.

It is easy to see that we are now at a very critical period of our history as a great power, and especially as a great Asiatic power. While we have been indulging in the sentiment about "our baby," his teething and purely imaginary infantile complaints, Russia has been stealing a march upon us, and has been chiefly able to take that course for the reason that she steadily repudiates "babies" of her own and will not admit their political existence. There has been no baby in the Khanates or the Caucasus. And the result—well, the result is this, that the Amir of Afghanistan prefers to throw in his lot with Russia to embracing our sentimental selves. Things would have been different had Indian administration of recent years preferred a vigorous policy in all affairs, foreign and domestic, to what we may call an inactive one ; but, then, a vigorous policy is always offensive to the native press because its real signification is European, not Oriental, government. As we observed above, the executive administration of India falls easily and smoothly into Brahmin hands under cover of English sentiment about the business, and the Brahmins are content to let us write minutes without end, and to amuse ourselves with the higher ethics of government, so long as they have the real power that comes from an executive intimacy with the masses. We say that the wave, the revolution of morals and manners coming on the East, will roughly change all this if it is not changed before. There will not be much room for sentiment when ambition is stalking abroad, and the "earth hunger," as some one has called it, is influencing all the claimants to the Turk's property near and remote. We shall have to be not only strong in India, but we must have the appearance of strength for others, or we shall have every Eastern potentate assuming the attitude of Shere Ali, and saying, "Who's afraid ? not I." The reader will, of course, understand that in making these observations we by no means disfavour the spread of education and intelligence in India, both being elements of our strength. But we hold that our statesmen have been wandering from the present into the future, with which future they have no business, and, while discovering political millenniums for themselves they have allowed the Russians, and even the Chinese, to play certain *coups* for the heritage of our *prestige*. Perhaps it would not be very far from the fact to say that, whilst we have been dreaming about Anglo-Saxonising the Hindus, we have been Orientalising ourselves. For, if we were as English in India as we are English in England, it is scarcely to be thought that Shere Ali would affront us, or that the Russians or the Chinese would hold it practicable to make their once distant frontiers march with our own. Possibly the frankness of these sentiments may shock that class of mankind we would call "platitudinarian," but in effect we are only embodying in plain language opinions which have been rife in India ever since Sir John Lawrence propounded his singular and absurd policy of inactivity. How often have we heard in the last few years men talking of a war or of some great political change as essential to the better development of the situation ! How often have we heard that the political atmosphere wants clearing, as an atmosphere portending a storm ! And that the storm, or at all events the "wave," will come, is almost the natural sequence of passing events. Let us hope that Hindustan, for one part of the East, will be strong enough to turn its shock aside when it comes.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

YESTERDAY morning nine waggons of a goods train ran off the line between Deewa and Tanna stations on the G. I. P. Railway, the break-van being also overturned and thrown down an embankment. Fortunately the guard jumped off in time and got clear of the van, but he sustained some slight bruises and a severe shaking. The cause of the accident was the breaking of an axle of one of the waggons which blocked the line for some hours, so that the Calcutta and Madras mail trains were both delayed. The mails and passengers by these trains were, after some time, transferred to the down Nagpore mail from Bombay, which returned here, reaching Boree Bunder about 3-30 p.m. ; the down mails and passengers being transferred to a train that was made up on the other side of the scene of the accident, which proceeded on to its destination. The line where the accident occurred is reported to be very much cut up, but platelayers and gangs of labourers were soon forwarded to the spot. Arrangements have been made to prevent any further delay in the traffic.

A WEDDING AT MALTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALTA, SEPT. 24.

THE following account of a wedding that took place here last week may interest some of your readers, the Artillery of the I. E. Force still here playing an important part in the festivities. Lieut. Knight, of the R. E., was married on Sept. 21 to the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. Harry, of "The Palms," St. Julian's. The ceremony took place at Holy Trinity Church, Sliema, at half past eleven, the officiating priest being Mr. Hanson, assisted by Mr. Donovan. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore the usual orange flowers, stephanotis, &c., and some magnificent jewellery, the gift of her father and husband elect. Mr. Knight was dressed in the full-dress uniform of the corps to which he belongs, as were all the other military officers that were present, Mr. Dewing, of the R. E, having the responsible position of best man. The Church was filled with officers, chiefly R. E., with a sprinkling of R. A. and Line.

The ceremony finished, the happy pair drove to "the Palms," followed by a number of friends, and there partook of a sumptuous breakfast laid out in the garden. The health of the bride and bridegroom having been drunk enthusiastically with three times three and the old school-boy chorus "For he's a jolly good fellow," Mr. Knight replied in a neat and appropriate speech, thanking all his friends for their kindness, &c., and really doing the business as if he were accustomed to being married every day of his life. Mr. Dewing, of course, returned thanks for the toast of the "bridesmaids," and then Admiral Luard proposed the health of his old friend Mr. Harry. This, of course, was received as it deserved. Mr. Tressidder, of the R. E., in a speech alternately sparkling with wit and glowing with pathos, proposed "The Ladies," and Mr. Beaufort, of the R. A., returned thanks for them. All then adjourned to cheroots, &c. The presents were duly inspected and were pronounced very handsome, especially a beautiful drawing-room clock, presented to Mr. Knight by the N. C. O.s and men of the R. E. Telegraph Department, of which Mr. Knight has had the conduct for some time past. Half past three o'clock being announced, the bride and bridegroom were escorted to their carriage. This was drawn by a beautiful team of magnificent grey Australian horses belonging to the battery of the I. E. F. at present here, but in lieu of "drivers" the three officers of the Battery rode them as postillons, Captain Law piloting "the lead," Lieut. Allen "the centre," and Lieut. Beaufort "the wheel." They went off at a rattling pace amongst a shower of slippers and rice. We watched their course for some way from the terrace of "The Palms" until they turned Sliema point, going at full speed. I afterwards heard that the whole distance, somewhat over five miles, to the head of the grand harbour, was accomplished in 23 minutes. The happy couple were there received by the launch of the Torpedo Company, commanded by Lieut. Middlemass, R.E., and manned by Sappers, and were rowed to the Italian Mail boat in which they were to start for England.

The Battery and the 9th B. C. probably leave Malta about the 1st October.

The 6 h B C. give a tent-pegging party next Wednesday at San Antonio, to be followed by a dinner and a dance at Casal Lia. The time is drawing very close for their departure, and they will be much and deservedly regretted both on account of their hospitality and the "go" they impart to everything and everybody.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—OCT. 18.

CANNANORE, 4-37 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind W. ; thermometer max. 85, min. 72, W. B. 79 ; barometer 29·75. Fall of rain 7 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 84 ; barometer 29·875.

MANGALORE, 17.—Weather cloudy ; wind S.E., S.W.

TUTICORIN, 3-25 p.m.—Weather fair ; wind S. E. ; thermometer 88 ; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S. E. light ; thermometer 87.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the present unsettled state of affairs both in Europe and Asia, when everything looks gloomy for old England, would it not be a capital stroke of policy if the Government of India were to enrol the many Europeans and East Indians who are prowling about India, destitute, and in search of employment ? Considering the vast numbers of these men, the Government could raise several regiments of them, and thus they would be a great support to the Empire. Let them be disciplined and supplied with arms of precision, and they would be equal in courage and good fighting to any British soldier of the regular army. It is much to be regretted that the Government fail to accept of such splendid opportunities for getting good and reliable soldiers. Any foreign Government would not permit such opportunities to pass by. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 Europeans and East Indians loafing about India. If we drained the slums and back streets of large towns in India we should probably find more. What a strong reserve, then, they would make if enrolled. When I speak of East Indians, I mean those men who are British in blood, and not the multitude of native Christians whom some critics call East Indians. As usual with the Government, they will only think of these men at the eleventh hour.

TOBY.

THE TOWN DUES AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from the report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1877 that the cost of collecting the Tobacco Duty for that year by the Customs Department for the Muncipality was Rs. 13,836-2-10 ; the actual duty collected was Rs. 1,49,562-2-10, so that the cost of collection amounted to nearly 9¼ per cent. The Port Trust collects nearly Rs. 6,00,000 as Town Duty for 3 per cent, and the railway companies also collect for the same percentage. I wonder if the Port Trust could collect the Tobacco Duty cheaper than 9¼ per cent. Would it not be worth while to make the enquiry, as the Municipality seem going in for economy by trying to save two or three thousand rupees in the collection of Town Duty, and by bringing in the meat from Bandora by cart instead of by rail ? But 9¼ per cent. to collect the Tobacco Duty, and the Municipality never to have objected to it!—*O tempora ! O mores !*

October 18. CON.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your issue of to-day an important point which has been raised in "A Merchant's" letter relative to the non-representation on the Town Council of any mercantile members. Whether merchants have been excluded from the Council with a determined purpose or not, is an open question ; but it certainly seems strange that not one should be on the Board, considering the large revenue derived by the Municipality as Town Dues, amounting to nearly Rs. 9,50,000 per year. With such a revenue from the trade of Bombay, the mercantile community have every right to be represented in common with the householders and taxpayers, as both parties contribute so largely to the Municipal coffers. It is to be hoped that Sir Richard Temple will decide for the future to allow merchants a voice in the deliberations of the Town Council, and always have at the Board two mercantile members at the least to represent the interests of the trade paying Town Dues.

Within the last year or so the Municipality have raised so many objections to merchants obtaining a just refund of Town Dues, and placed so many obstacles in the way, that the duty has now almost ceased to be an octroi, but operates very much more as a transit charge. What is the meaning of the excessive restrictions placed on obtaining refunds ? Is it that the Municipality seeks to keep down the ordinary householders' rates and taxes at the expense of the trade, or to discountenance the practice of giving refund at all ? The Government of India, not many months ago, gave a very strong expression of view on the subject of Octroi Dues, and laid great stress on the fact that the duty should on no account be allowed to operate as a transit charge. The Municipality have apparently the avowed intention of working in direct opposition to those views—a matter which cannot long remain unnoticed if the present discontent and dissatisfaction continue any longer.

The merchants interested in the Town Duty question have been now smarting for some months under the sense of the trouble and inconvenience placed in the way of obtaining refund by the Municipality ; they have borne so much patiently enough, but they will not stand by and look calmly on a prospect of the Town Duty collections being transferred from the Port Trust to the Customs Department : the experience of former years is too sad a recollection to be forgotten so easily. The process of paying Imperial Duty and clearing goods even now is acknowledged to be most tedious, troublesome, and fraught with many incidental expenses. What, then, would the collection of a local duty be by an Imperial Department with no interest to be served ? Yet the Town Council sit down and calmly deliberate without the advice of a single individual who pays a stiver of Town Duty on making a change repugnant in the highest degree to, it may be said, the entire mercantile community interested.

The feelings of the traders are very sore on the point, and for the utter want of consideration shown them by the Municipality. As contributors to the Municipal revenue of Rs. 9,50,000 a year, are the merchants not to have any convenience and facility afforded them, nor to have a voice in a question that affects so closely their nearest interests ? It would certainly appear as if they have not to.

On the subject of the proposed change, the Chamber of Commerce and Town Council have both been memorialized, and it is to be hoped that not only due consideration will be paid to the request of the merchants, but also that two or more members of the mercantile community will be for the future nominated to seats at the Town Council.

Oct. 18. ANOTHER MERCHANT.

ADEN.

STRANDING OF THE SHIP BANNOCKBURN AND LOSS OF LIFE.

THE following is the official report for the week ending the 9th inst. :—

H. M.'s Euryalus arrived here on the 28th ultimo, and His Excellency Rear-Admiral Corbett, C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief East Indies, hoisted his flag on board on the 2nd instant. H. M.'s Undaunted left for England on the 4th instant, and H. E. Rear-Admiral Corbett, C. B., sailed from here in the Euryalus on the 5th instant, for a cruise in the Bay of Bengal, &c.

A large sailing vessel, the Bannockburn, port of registry Greenock, stranded off Ras Sulan, about 26 to 30 miles eastward of Aden, on the 2nd inst. So soon as information was received, the Indian Government steamer Kwangtung, Captain Elton commanding, was sent to render assistance, and succeeded in getting her off, towing her into Aden harbour by 6 p.m. on the 5th instant. The vessel is but little damaged. She was laden with coal, and had to jettison about fifty tons of her cargo before she got off. Unfortunately the second mate and two of the seamen were drowned whilst putting out a stream anchor. The Foudhlee tribe, who own this part of the coast, behaved well, and never attempted to board the vessel ; and the young chief, Ahmed bin Hoosan, volunteered to render any assistance in his power. Two of the bodies of the drowned men were washed ashore on the coast some miles to the eastward of Aden, not far from the village of Abian, and were buried near where they were discovered, being in too advanced a state of decomposition to admit of their being brought to Aden for interment.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

WE take the following items of Frontier news from the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—

All officers warned for service have been impressed with the necessity of properly clothing their servants. The Hazara mountain battery escorted by a Company of the 27th Native Infantry will arrive to-morrow.

Syed Khan is reported to have arrived at Ali Musjid with 5,000 troops. The force there now musters, it is said, 35,000 men including 1,000 Wahabis, who have recently gone there from Swat.

Major Sanderman and Mr. Bruce with the 1st Punjabis, under Major Keene ; Jacob's Rifles under Major Humfrey, and Captain Charles with the Mountain battery raided on an obstructive but wealthy *Ooramzai* village on debatable land, and captured about sixty-five horses, of the value of twenty thousand rupees, and brought in four head men as hostages. Everything quiet again.

A correspondent writes to us regarding the class of camp followers which have been employed to accompany the regiments going into Afghanistan, and says that the folly of taking on wretched and weak Hindustanis who cannot stand cold, exposure, or hard work, ought to be pointed out and dwelt upon. The writer is of opinion that during an Afghan winter they will be worse than useless, and an encumbrance to the force. The matter is one certainly of importance, but we presume that it has not escaped the attention of the "authorities," and that care will be taken not to repeat the blunders of the former Afghan campaign in this very matter of camp followers.

In spite of the best reports of the responsible officers, the Commissariat arrangements at Multan seem to have come to a dead lock. We believe the Commissary General has warned the Government that it is quite impossible to provide supplies and carriage for the additional 5,000 or 6,000 troops which should reach Multan during the present week. It has consequently been decided, that the 1st Gurkhas, which were to have proceeded by special train from Amritsur to Multan on the 14th, are to march down, and the two Batteries of Artillery from Mian Mir, will probably also march. This breakdown will no doubt retard also the movements of troops from further down-country. And the breaks on the Indus Valley Railway prevent the alternative route by Bombay and Kurrachee being adopted. A nice muddle we have got into, certainly.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March	We don't want to fight	G. W. Hunt.
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Valse	Die Prager	Gung'l.
Lancers	Varsity	Egville.
Galop	Damon	Parlow.

WE are requested to draw attention to the notice we publish elsewhere of the resumption of religious services in the harbour on Sundays, which are organized by the Young Men's Christian Association. These services have been undertaken by this Association for the last three years, and we are told that many of the captains, officers, and men of the merchant vessels, visiting this port, have been much interested in them.

AN EXODUS OF SURAT OFFICIALS.—We hear from Surat of an expected exodus of some of the high officials exercising authority there. Mr. Ollivant, it is said, is to be transferred to Sholapore ; Mr. Scannell, Superintendent of Police, to Ahmedabad, and Rao Saheb Motilal Mohunlal, who made himself famous in connection with the recent prosecution against the Surat editors and others, to Khaira, or some neighbouring district.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The next examination of candidates for practice as solicitors of the High Court will take place in December next at the office of the Commissioner.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Mr. Frere, who arrived by the last mail steamer, and who is a son of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, lately Member of Council at Bombay, joins Mr. Fletcher in business as a solicitor of the High Court.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—We have been favoured with a copy of this publication, which is issued annually about the Parsee new year's day. It, of course, contains information which is interesting more particularly to that section of the community. In the main it is a reprint of last year's edition, but the principal events that have happened within the past twelve months are also summarised. A complete list of the various charitable, educational, religious and other institutions with an historical sketch of their origin, progress and present condition, is also given. Obituary notices of a few of the notable persons who have died during the last year are appended. It is neatly printed at the Vartman Press, and published by Mr Muncherjee Hoshungjee.

LOCUSTS AT SURAT.—A correspondent states that, on the 15th inst. about 4 p. m., a swarm of locusts passed over Surat. The sky seemed as if overcast with clouds for a time during which the locusts passed from north-east to west of the city. A number of stray ones fell into some fields in the suburbs.

A BHUNDARUN SPIRITED AWAY.—The wife of a Bhundaree living at Sugrampura, Surat, who was delivered of a child on the 14th inst., disappeared subsequently from the family house. Her relatives and friends believed that she had been spirited away by a witch ; and although an active search was made, no trace could be obtained of her. On the 16th inst. some wiseacre intimated to her relatives that she had been introduced bodily into the trunk of a large tree, the locality of which he indicated, and thither some 25 or 30 Bhundarees ran off in search of her, believing that certain offerings would induce the evil spirit to release the woman from her bondage within the trunk of the tree. They did not succeed in finding her and returned home disappointed. The following day her dead body was found floating in the "Seth's well" at Rastampurra.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mahim on view of the body of a Hindoo man who died from the effects of a snake-bite, which took place on the night previous. A verdict was returned accordingly.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Amba Essoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of brass vessel and two silver ornaments belonging to two different parties. He was sentenced to receive 25 lashes upon the first charge, and nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the second.

THEFT.—Three men named Gema Bhicka, Fakeer Ramatea, and Jeevun Rusla, together with a shopkeeper named Rustor Gumla, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee. Prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of committing theft of sundry articles, consisting of gold studs and chain, also wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Hormusjee Merwanjee ; and prisoner No. 4 of dishonestly receiving the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. They were sentenced, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, No. 3 to two years' similar imprisonment, and No. 4 to six months' hard labour.

MR. MOORE, the Collector of Sattara, has forwarded the following report from the mamlutdar of Khotan to the Revenue Commissioner, C. D., remarking that the insects referred to may be a kind of locust, but very much smaller than that which he was accustomed to see in Sind :—"On the 7th instant at 4 o'clock, while in the kutcherry, a peculiar noise resembling the rush of water began to grate upon our ears. The noise proceeded from a north-easterly direction, a faint at first, yet it grew louder and louder. Anxious to know what it was, we all got out of the kutcherry and found to our great surprise, a multitude of red insects scattered in the atmosphere. We soon made out that they were a species of migratory locusts. Scarcely a quarter of an hour passed when a great swarm followed. They kept pouring in for an hour and a half, some resting in the trees, &c., others moving with great speed in a south-easterly direction. I packed up four in a box which I beg to forward for your honor's inspection At 6 p.m. almost all of them moved off in the direction above mentioned."

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 12th October 1878 was 1,28,454 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,40,143. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 12th Oct. 1878.	Week ending 13th Oct. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 10,503	Mds 14,313	...	Mds. 3,810
Amount	Rs. 9,649	Rs. 12,192	...	Rs. 2,543
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 49,653	Mds 1,17,304	...	Mds 67,651
Amount	Rs. 27,834	Rs. 67,876	...	Rs. 40,042
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 2,03,149	Mds 2,89,418	...	Mds 86,269
Amount	Rs. 1,10,488	Rs. 1,92,888	...	Rs. 82,400
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 34,578	Mds 14,912	Mds 19,666	...
Amount	Rs. 16,838	Rs. 7,865	Rs. 8,973	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,266	Mds 1,176	Mds 1,090	...
Amount	Rs. 8,359	Rs. 3,743	Rs. 4,616	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 12,044	Mds. 13,445	...	Mds 1,401
Amount	Rs. 19,217	Rs. 21,714	...	Rs. 2,497
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,59,642	Mds 1,49,721	Mds 9,921	...
Amount	Rs. 1,11,628	Rs. 1,37,578	...	Rs. 25,950
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 4,71,835	Mds 6,00,289	...	Mds 1,28,454
Amount	Rs. 3,04,013	Rs. 4,44,156	...	Rs. 1,40,143

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES are held as follows : on Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre), Dean Hall, Fort (back of old Secretariat), and Mazagon, (near P. and O. Dockyard). English speaking natives are cordially invited.

HARBOUR SERVICES OF THE BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Harbour Services in connection with the Association will be resumed, and the first service will be held on board the ship Hospodar to-morrow, Sunday, the 20th instant, at eleven a. m. Captains and their families, and officers, seamen, &c. are earnestly invited. It is intended (D. V.) to continue these services throughout the fair season as heretofore, viz. every Sunday morning at eleven a. m. and every Thursday evening at 7-30 p. m. The services are held on different ships, which may be known by the Bethel Flag hoisted at the main.

A CONTEMPORARY says :—So much is now being written and said about "masterly inactivity," that it may interest the curious but unlearned, to know how the phrase originated. It was used in April 1791, by Sir James Macintosh in his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ" in referring to the *Tiers Etats* at the commencement of the French Revolution of 1789.

THE FRESH AIR.—"It's indoors, sir, as kills half the people ; being indoors three parts of the day, and next to that taking too much drink and vittals. Eating's as bad as drinking ; and there ain't nothing like fresh air and the smell of the woods. You should come out here in the spring, when the oak timber is throwed (because, you see, the sap be rising, and the bark strips then), and just sit down on a stick fresh peeled—I means a trunk, you know—and sniff up the scent of that there oak bark. It goes right down your throat, and preserves your lungs, as the tan do leather. And I've heard say as folk who work in the tan-yards never have no illness. There's always a smell from trees, dead or living—I could tell what would a log was in the dark by my nose, and the air is better where the woods be. The ladies up in the great houses sometimes goes out into the fir plantations—the turpentine scents strong, you see—and they say it's good for the chest ; but bless you, you must live in it. People go abroad, I'm told, to live in the pine forests to cure 'em : I say these here oaks have got every bit as much good in that way. I never eat but two meals a day—breakfast and supper : what you would call dinner—and maybe in the middle of the day a hunch of dry bread and an apple. I take a deal for breakfast, and rather lear (hungry) at supper ; but you [illegible] your oath that's why I'm what I am in the [illegible] health. People stuffs themselves, and by consequence [illegible] leaks out, you see. It's the same with cattle [illegible] overfed, tied up in stalls and stuffed, and never [illegible] exercise, and mostly oily food too. It stands to reason [illegible] must get bad ; and that's the real cause of these [illegible] underparts and pleuro-pneumonia and what-nots. At [illegible] that's my notion. I'm in the woods all day, and never comes home till supper—'cept, of course, in breeding time, to fetch the meal and stuff for the birds—so I gets the fresh air, you see, way o' the fresh air is the life, sir. There's the smell [illegible] too—'specially just as the plough turns it [illegible] they're a fine thing ; and the hedges and the grass [illegible] sugar after a shower. Anything with a [illegible] is the thing, depend upon it, if you want to live [illegible]."—*Gamekeeper at Home.*

PESHAWUR.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE ENGLISHMAN.)

OCTOBER 9.

THE excitement in the station since last Thursday, when it was known for certain that a force was to proceed to Jamrud, and that there was every probability of a smart brush with an enemy not to be despised like the Jowaki, has been tremendous. On that morning, the 3rd instant, news was received not only that several of the Amir's troops had been patrolling the neutral ground between Jamrud Fort and Hari Singh ka Burj, but that a battery of artillery and one regular regiment had actually been brought to the mouth of the pass, which is some two miles from the fort. Two hundred of the 22nd P. I., a company of Sappers, and 50 sowars of the 17th B. C. were at once directed to be in readiness to proceed to the above-named fort, and started at 4-30 the next morning, (Friday, the 4th) accompanied by the Quartermaster-General. On arrival at the fort the garrison (which consisted of one chaukidar) were summoned to surrender, and the force marched in ! The fort was found to be considerably out of repair, but still perfectly defensible, and the Executive Engineer, Military Works, went round to examine it and see what repairs were necessary, as Government had sanctioned the same being executed. It was found that the outer wall was very much dilapidated, and that nothing could be done to it, but that the inner wall was in a fair state, and repairs are being now daily rapidly carried on to turn the same into a hospital, which may be most useful hereafter. A well of excellent water was found in the fort, being 180 feet deep with 20 feet of water.

The same morning orders were issued for 200 men from each regiment in garrison, together with the battery of Horse Artillery, and three guns of the heavy battery of forty-pounders, to be in readiness to march the next day to Hari Singh ka Burj. The Guides, 1st Sikhs, and No. 2 Mountain Battery had that morning arrived in the station, the two latter having marched straight from Kohat, a distance of 38 miles through the pass (a no mean achievement). The whole force, with the exception of the Punjab Frontier troops above mentioned (who were allowed a day's rest after their long march), were duly collected at Hari Singh ka Burj on Saturday morning. The General and his Staff were to have followed the next day, Sunday, 6th, and a forward movement have taken place at dusk the same evening, but at the last moment all was counter-ordered.

The reason for this it is believed was, firstly, the enemy at Ali Musjid were believed to be in considerably greater numbers than was first anticipated ; and secondly, a flank movement which was to have been made by the frontier force troops under Colonel Jenkins of the Guides, over the Rhotas Hill, had been frustrated by a number of the enemy, 2,000 strong, being posted in exactly the route which would have been taken by them. I should have mentioned before that the assembly of the force was, it was rumoured, for an attack on Ali Musjid, distant 10 miles from Fort Jamrud, and the capture, if possible, of a battery of guns stationed there. The reports of the strength of the Amir's forces at Ali Musjid were most conflicting ; but I believe there were without doubt eight regular regiments there, of 700 men each, all armed with Enfield rifles, and some eighteen guns. There were also some two or three thousand of the hill tribes collected, making a total of 7 to 8,000 men. General Ross, under whose command the whole force was, did, I think, quite right in acting as he did. Had we suffered a repulse, the whole of the border tribes would have been up in arms against us ; and had we succeeded in taking Ali Musjid, the orders were not to remain there, but retire slowly to Fort Jamrud. Pursued as we should have been, I doubt whether the retirement could have been effected without considerable loss. Anyhow, our retirement, to the Afridi mind, would have appeared as a defeat. General Ross hearing on Monday, the 7th, that the Amir's troops had been advanced within three miles of the mouth of the pass, and fearing that an attack might be made on Jamrud, requested that the Frontier Force troops might be ordered to reinforce those in the fort, which was accordingly done.

The troops in camp at Hari Singh's Burj remain stationary, with the exception of the 14th Sikhs, who have returned to the station to assist in carrying out the duties, which are very severe. Whether any further advance on Ali Musjid and Jellalabad will take place let r on remains to be seen, but something of the sort seems to be contemplated, as the battery of Horse Artillery at Rawal Pindi and the 1-17th Foot from Marri, who were under orders to join General Robert's force at Kohat, are on their way here. The Cherat garrison have also arrived and been sent into camp, as Peshawur at this season of the year is very unhealthy, fever being very prevalent. In the city it is so bad that there is not a house in which there are not one or two cases, and 15 to 20 deaths occur daily.

Regarding the attitude of the Border tribes at the present crisis not very much seems to be known, but it appears that the Kooka Kheyls (who are the inhabitants of the Khyber Pass and principal owners of the land on each side of it) have declared for us, and will give no help whatever to the Amir. It is also reported that Kabul agents have been amongst the Momunds and Bogouris, stirring them up to rise against us, but have met with no great success. There has been no raiding for some time, and the frontier generally has not been known to be so quiet for a long time as at present, which must be attributed in a great measure to our successes last cold weather against the Jowakis. The Amir's troops in and around Ali Musjid are said to be suffering very severely from fever. More than a third of each regiment being down with it, including Faiz Mahomed, the Governor. Heavy firing was heard about noon to-day in the pass ; the cause is unknown, but it is supposed to be a salute for Shere Ali's grandson, who had arrived there.

Of other news there is none : the Quartermaster-General of the District, Major Sanford, has been directed to proceed to Simla, and will be relieved here by Captain Pearson from Gwalior. I may safely say that Major Sanford's departure will be regretted by every one, and that it will be exceedingly difficult to effectively replace him. General Roberts was here for five days, but left this morning for Kohat, where the troops composing his command are daily arriving.

The 5th P. I., one of the regiments under him, are to leave to-morrow *en route* to Thull, but will at first only proceed a short distance and improve the road towards the Kurram Valley. All officers who were away on leave have been recalled, but the furlough men of the native regiments have not yet been directed to return, which seems odd. The weather is becoming very pleasant, the sun being still powerful after 10 6 o'clock, but the evenings and mornings are delightful. Punkahs have been discontinued. You inhabitants of Calcutta will be envying our being able to do this, as from what I know of your climate you will require them for another month or six weeks.

DEATH OF REV. D. FENN OF MADRAS.

WE announce with much regret the death of the Rev. David Fenn, M. A., of the Church Missionary Society, one of the ablest and most zealous Missionaries in Southern India. He was apparently in his usual health on Sunday, when he officiated at one of the local churches ; on Monday he was seized with an illness which terminated fatally the following evening. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the cause of his comparatively sudden illness and death. Though in apparently fair health, he had aged of late, and showed symptoms of having served long enough in a tropical climate. The late Mr. Fenn may be said to have belonged to a family of Missionaries. His father, the late parish Minister at Blackheath, who died only recently, was a Missionary in this Presidency for several years, and was afterwards one of the Church Missionary Society's Secretaries in London. Five of his sons became clergymen. David, who took up his father's work in this Presidency, was a scholar who would probably have gained high preferment in the Church at home, had he not preferred to devote his life to Missionary work in India. He knew too much of the real difficulties a Christian Missionary has to contend with to make any parade of the wholesale subversion of Hindooism ; but in his daily life, he showed that he thoroughly believed in the efficacy of earnest, honest work by a Christian Minister among the people of this country. His thorough knowledge of Missionary work, his dispassionate nature and sound judgment all combined to point him out as a future Missionary Bishop, had his life been spared for a few years longer.

MR. IRVING AT HOME.—The most popular tragedian of our time lives in a busy West End thoroughfare, within easy distance of clubland. His favourite room, however, is so near the top of the house that the roar of the traffic is almost lost. You at once feel that to give a full description of this room and its contents more than one visit is needed. The light of day, subdued by stained glass windows, reveals a scene of confusion at which a lover of order would hold up his hands in consternation, but which is not without a certain charm of its own. The open piano, the chairs, the tables, the sofa, and other furniture appear to have been dropped through the roof by chance ; volumes from the many bookshelves and racks about the room lie on the floor ; a tiger-skin rug has been thrown carelessly on one side, and boxes of cigars are to be seen in close proximity to old china, the most dignified of antique chairs, and portfolios of rare engravings. Then, as though to show that histrionic distinction is not without its drawbacks, several MSS. and letters lie on a table near—not in—the centre of the room. The books are indicative of a healthy and catholic taste. There are disquisitions on art in all its forms, histories of nations and of costume, old and recent editions of Shakespeare and other dramatists, works of criticism, books of reference, biographies, and poems. Some of the pictures on the delicately-coloured walls have a peculiar value ; this portrait of Signor Rossi was sent by himself to "l'amico Irving," and that little picture of Othello in armour was drawn by Mr. Tenniel in order to show how the Moor should appear in the second act. The well known portrait of Charles Dickens in his later years is also before you. There are also a bust of Sir John Herschel, medallions of Charles Young and Emile Devrient, and what not. From the mantelpiece, which is richly decorated, a Louis Quinze clock makes itself heard. In this room, unless rumour is incorrect, Mr. Irving sits until the small hours of the morning, sometimes in conversation over a cigar with a friend, but more frequently, we suspect, to think out a part or invent the innumerable details by which the conception he has formed of it may be realised.—*Theatre.*

THE FALL OF EMPIRES.—Of all the Empires whose rise and fall have been recorded in history, there is not one that has owed its ruin or decay to checking the lust of unmeasured territorial acquisition. The wisest of the Roman Emperors was also the one, who even recalled the boundaries of his dominions from beyond the Danube. Everyone can discern and denounce the private folly of the farmer who covets more and more land, when he has neither capital nor skill to turn to account what he has already got ; though he does not commonly proceed by covenants taken in the dark lest his landlord should come to know what sort of deed he is signing. But it requires a steady eye and a firm resolution to maintain the good tradition of all our bygone statesmen at a juncture when all tradition is discarded for new-fangled, or, as Mr. Roebuck calls them, "original" devices, and the [illegible] of folly finds utterance through the voice of authority. England, which has grown so great, may easily become little ; through the effeminate selfishness of luxurious living ; through neglecting realities at home to amuse herself everywhere else in stalking phantoms ; through putting again on her resources a strain like that of the great French war, which brought her people to misery, and her Throne to peril ; through that denial of equal rights to others, which taught us so severe a lesson at the epoch of the Armed Neutrality. But she will never lose by the modesty in thought and language, which most of all beseems the greatest of mankind ; never by forwardness to allow, and to assert, the equal rights of all states and nations ; never by refusing to be made the tool of foreign cunning, for ends alien to her principles and feelings ; never by keeping her engagements in due relation to her means, or by husbanding those means for the day of need, and for the noble duty of defending, as occasion offers, the cause of public right, and of rational freedom, over the board expanse of Christendom.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in the *Nineteenth Century.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Major G. Daubeny to be Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and Major James Joseph Collins to be Lieut.-Colonel of the 60th Regiment.

(OFFICIAL.)

RETURN OF LORD LYTTON'S ENVOY FROM KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Nawab Gholam Hassan has arrived safely from Kabul within our frontier.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

FRONTIER RUMOURS.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 17.

City rumours strongly assert that the Amir intends acceding to all our demands, but no reliance is placed on the same, which are thought to be unlikely. The Amir's troops at Ali Musjid are said to be deserting. The Zukkur Kheyls have also departed. Yesterday the chief of the Momunds arrived and tendered the allegiance of the whole tribe.

FRIENDLY ADVANCES FROM FRONTIER TRIBES.

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

A son of the late Governor of Lalpoora, Nowroz Khan, with five hundred men has come into Peshawur, and offers his services to raise forces for the Government. He reports that Ali Musjid is being deserted by the tribes who joined the Amir's forces there, for want of necessaries.

LOCUSTS.

GUDUCK, Oct. 17.

An immense swarm of locusts is passing here from North-West to South-East. Damage to crops is feared.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE SULTAN AND THE AMIR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.

The Sultan has written a letter to the Amir of Afghanistan, urging him as a good Mussulman to come to an amicable arrangement with England as regards Cabul.

An amicable understanding has been arrived at between the Cretan insurgents and the Governor of the Island.

SPEECH BY MR. CROSS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In a speech made yesterday by Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, he said that if influences were at work to render the Amir of Afghanistan dependent and unfriendly it was time we took action. Possibly, he said, the Amir's answer to the Viceroy's letter, now shortly expected, would be satisfactory, but on the other hand it was possible that we had been treading on a volcano. In any case, he said, there must be no doubt about our supremacy in the North of India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

ADEN, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Radnorshire, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 17, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats sales pressed.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		75
4½ per cent.	do	80
5½ per cent.	do	81
3 per cent. Consols for account		94½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872		113
Bar Silver		49½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£7,600,000	Dec. £1,700,000
Bills Discounted	£23,000,000	Inc. £2,100,000
Bullion	£23,400,000	Dec. £800,000

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Clan Alpine.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 7 1-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
France,	3 ,,	,,	2·11.	,,

We regret to see that the *World* has published a coarse, brutal, and cowardly attack on Mr. Drew Gay, the well-known special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has by his independence made himself obnoxious to the members of an impudent and swaggering literary clique in London. The writer of the notice in the *World* of Mr. Gay's book about the Russo-Turkish war undertakes to teach his victim "the meaning of being a gentleman," and he does so by abusing Mr. Gay in the style of a drunken trooper, and charging him almost in so many words with being an impostor and a liar. In the exercise of his calling, Mr. Gay has given many proofs that he possesses as much energy and pluck as even Mr. Archibald Forbes himself, and that he can write at least as good English as one can discover in that curiously dull article about the "Fiasco of Cyprus"; and he has certainly quite as strong a claim to be regarded as a gentleman as any other of the special correspondents whose acquaintance one makes in these times.

Major Gill has lately been engaged in taking photographic negatives of Hyderabad temples for the Indian Museum in London.

We understand that Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Standing Counsel for Bengal, intends to resign the service.

Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Receiver of the Calcutta High Court, has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

We understand that the Secretary of State has ruled (after consulting the military authorities at home regarding a case that came before them) that the service of soldiers with the Public Works Department of India should be considered as qualifying for the medal and gratuity for long service and good conduct.

The Secretary of State has refused to sanction a relaxation of the pension rules in favor of a late Controller of Public Works Accounts in Mysore, who memorialised him for an increase to the invalid pension of Rs. 3,000 a year granted to him under the Rules, on the ground that the memorialist having resigned the service in 1854, and not having been re-employed till August 1855, had no claim to be regarded as an officer whose services commenced previous to the 19th May 1855.

The Secretary of State has approved the appointment of a Eurasian as Civil Surgeon in the Hassan District of Mysore on a consolidated monthly salary of Rs. 450, rising to Rs. 700, after 15th year's approved service. The medical charge of the district has hitherto been held by an apothecary.

The 6th N. I. go up-country immediately to Meean Meer. The 15th B. C. march to Allygurh, starting also immediately.

The head-quarters and a wing of the Buffs go at once to Meerut, to be followed by the rest of the battalion when relieved by the 2-6th from England.

Lieutenant J. MacIvor, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd class, has been posted to Indore as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India; and Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd class, and posted to Rajpootana as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*:—By the last mail information was received that the Murree Brewery Company had been awarded a prize at the Paris Exhibition. The Murree Brewery has become famous now, and its beer has been submitted to severe tests. Indian enterprize has been rewarded, for not only has the Murree Brewery Company received its second prize, but several Indian Tea Companies are reported to have been similarly favoured.

Lieutenant D'A. W. Thuillier, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Viceroy's body-guard, during the absence of Lieutenant C. W. Muir.

The following addition has been made to the Civil Pension and Leave Codes:—Service as Private Secretary to the Governor-General or a Governor qualifies, provided that the officer belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps, or belonged (previously to his appointment as Private Secretary) to the Uncovenanted Service.

Captain C. H. Marshall, has been offered the appointment of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, *vice* Major Bates, who has rejoined his regiment going on service.

The *Englishman*, commenting on the recent Resolution of the Government of India regarding the "value payable" parcel postage system, says—It is noteworthy that the peculiar position of the Anglo-Indian tradesman is completely ignored in the Resolution. And it is this peculiar position on which the strongest arguments against the extension depend. Tradesmen in the Continental countries, whose example is appealed to, are not generally exiles from their native land, conducting their business under exceptional conditions as regards expense, risk, and personal convenience, for the behoof of a limited number of their fellow-countrymen, and consequently compelled to charge proportionately higher prices for their goods.

The *Indian Daily News*—Referring to a paragraph from the *Pioneer*, quoted in a late issue, it occurs to us to state that Sayad Iskander Ali, known as Sultan Saheb, the Moorshedabad Mirza, who has volunteered for service, is the son of the principal, though not favorite, wife of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. The Begum is a lady of high birth, and is in receipt of an independent allowance from the Nizamut stipend of about Rs. 5,000 per mensem. Her son, Sultan Saheb, though not the eldest son of his father, has always been acknowledged and treated by the Government as the heir to the title. It is this, and not the fact of his being one of the Nawab's sons, which makes his offer to volunteer noteworthy. The Mirza is, as a matter of course, a thorough Persian scholar. We see no good reason why his offer should not be accepted.

Civil and Military Gazette:—Some apprehension appears to be entertained in Calcutta that the Wahabis may give some trouble in the littoral of the Persian Gulf. The Sultan's hold on Yemin, on the Arabian Peninsula, is not very strong, and the communications—Yemen and the Hedjaz—are under the command of the Amir of Riad, who occupies a central position. The latest news is published by a Calcutta contemporary, who says that the Nejdeans are ready for another attempt to secure an outlet on the coast. A quarrel on the shores of the Persian Gulf might soon be transferred to the Western side of the Peninsula, and would involve the Turks in long and exhausting disputes. Under these circumstances England is advised to step in and prevent an outbreak. The affairs of the Persian Gulf cannot be overlooked in the present state of things.

The *Indian Daily News* writes as follows about the prospects of the coming theatrical season in Calcutta:—The management has brought together a decidedly superior company, judging from the favourable criticisms that have appeared from time to time in the *Era* and other papers. Mr. Titheradge is highly appreciated amongst us, and since he last appeared in Calcutta, has acted the leading parts with considerable success at the Court and other London Theatres. Mr. H. St. Maur is also well known in London, where he has been performing at the Olympic, Royalty, &c. Mr. T. A. Palmer is from the Criterion. Mr. Frank Seymour, the low comedian of the company, has been some twenty years before the public, and is thoroughly well known both as actor and manager in the theatrical world. The Calcutta public were pleased with Mr. George Thorn last season; we predict they will be more than gratified with the actor who takes his place. Miss Willes, from Drury Lane, is an acknowledged accomplished actress; her late assumption of the character of *Meg* in "Meg's Diversion," which is to be produced at this theatre on Friday evening next, has been unanimously praised in the English papers. Miss Marie de Grey is not only a talented, but is also a useful "all round" actress; she comes from the Strand Theatre. Miss Blaine is also well spoken of at home. Miss Annie Taylor is from the Olympic, Miss Gertrude Dore from Dublin, whilst Miss Alma Santon is already known to the Calcutta public. There is no doubt of there being a large amount of decided talent in the present company; it remains to be seen how these forces and talents will be utilized.

The *Pioneer*—A murder was committed at Ajmere on Friday evening, the 11th instant. The victim, Mir Nizam Ully, Jagheerdar, was one of the most loyal and respected of the Mahomedan community, an Honorary Magistrate, and a man held in great esteem by the Mussulmans of the City, and also by Europeans. The circumstances connected with the murder were peculiar. Nizam Ully was seated in the courtyard of his house, surrounded by several of his trusty followers, when a man, said to be a Rajpoot, walked boldly in, and going straight up to him, drew his *tulwar*, and, quick as thought, with one blow nearly severed the unfortunate man's head from his body. So sudden and unexpected was the attack, that the bystanders were dismayed, and the murderer rushed out brandishing his blood-stained sword and effected his escape, although the murder was committed in the light of day and in the heart of the City. The police are in pursuit of the culprit. The cause of the murder is supposed to be an old agrarian feud, justifying the Persian proverb that all crimes, all quarrels, all wars arise from three causes, *zun, zur, zumeen*—woman, gold, land.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the great cry just now in all departments of the army is for retrenchment. So much money was spent lately in preparing for the campaign which at one moment appeared imminent, but which has happily been averted, that the Government is, not unnaturally, anxious to show itself sensible of the strain which it was compelled to put upon the financial resources of the country, and in arranging next year's estimates the utmost will be done to keep down expense. Colonel Stanley is desirous, if possible, of showing a reduction on most of the votes, and it has, therefore, been necessary for him to delay for a season the consideration of proposals which have been made for additional grants. It is as well, that this should be known, for it will account for many disappointments which may be anticipated.

Mr. Sclater, the Secretary to the London Zoological Society, in a letter written to the *Times*, makes a suggestion which, if successfully acted upon, will greatly reduce the labour and expense of African exploration. Hitherto it has been assumed that the African elephant could not be employed as a beast of burden, on account of its ferocity of nature, and was "only good to supply ivory, and to afford a mark for the sportsman's bullet." No one is better qualified by experience to refute this assumption than Mr. Sclater, and he points to the African elephants at the "Zoo," which walk about the gardens loaded like the outside of an omnibus in summer, as showing that this species has as tamable and gentle a nature as its Indian cousin. The practical suggestion which Mr. Sclater makes is that some elephant-catchers, with a few selected elephants, should be brought over from India to Zanzibar, "the best basis for the exploration of the lake region of Africa," and having a mainland opposite where elephants are abundant. Stanley started on his last exploring journey with not less than 400 bearers, and all African explorers find the greatest difficulty in their path to be that connected with transport. The elephant also would be invaluable in crossing swamps and morasses, such as abound in the interior of Africa.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*—The Khyber Pass is a mountain defile twenty-eight miles in length, in which there are few places where an army could find cover. In April, 1842, however, General Pollock, with a force which comprised only one European battalion, seven native battalions, three regiments of cavalry, and fourteen guns succeeded in forcing his way through it, with but comparatively small losses, although the enemy had assembled in great numbers to oppose him, and had fortified with redoubts the heights which commanded not only the approaches to the entrance, but also the pass itself, the mouth of which they had barricaded by a strong breastwork of stones and bushes. The manner in which General Pollock achieved this difficult enterprise was so admirable that in the standard English work on minor tactics the attack is described in detail as an example of forcing a mountain defile defended at the entrance. Broadly speaking, the plan adopted for forcing the pass was first to clear the heights of the enemy and then advance against the entrance. Accordingly the greater part of the attacking force was formed into two columns, one of which was to storm the heights on the right, the other those on the left; the remaining troops were kept in reserve to advance against the centre of the enemy's position so soon as the attacks on his flanks should be sufficiently developed. Both right and left columns advanced simultaneously, the front of each covered by a line of skirmishers followed by supports. At first the enemy offered a determined resistance, but on both flanks the defenders were gradually forced up the hills and finally driven in at all points. As soon as the flanking columns had thus gained possession of the heights, the portion of the force kept in reserve advanced to the mouth of the pass and destroyed the barrier, which the enemy had abandoned on finding his position turned; and as the crowning parties on each side gained ground, so the central column proceeded, until, finally, driven back from height to height, the defender, seeing his positions in the pass thus successively out-flanked, abandoned any further opposition.

The *Golos*, in an article on the political situation, says that the diplomatists of Western Europe seem entirely to have lost the capacity of understanding the events which are occurring before their eyes. "The representatives of the Great Powers assembled at Berlin and solemnly signed an international document, ostensibly in order to secure peace to Europe. Yet many Cabinets which sent their representatives to the Congress are now acting in such a manner as to render the securing of peace in Europe more than doubtful. . . . It is becoming clear that the order of things established by the Congress cannot be completely carried out without renewed conflicts, which might easily lead up to a European war. This, however, does not disconcert the diplomatists; they continue to pursue a policy of distrust and delay which has already caused so much misfortune and disquiet. It almost seems as if the authors of the Treaty of Berlin were ashamed of their works and, knowing its insufficiency, were waiting for it to fall to pieces. This is, of course, more convenient than to correct one's mistakes; but the diplomatists should reflect to what fatal results their inactivity may tend. The state of things which has been produced by the Bosnian insurrection, that in the Rhodope mountains, and the refusal of the Porte to rectify its frontier on the side of Greece, is not of such a kind as to last for an indefinite period without calling for some measures from the Governments which are directly interested in the new organization of the Balkan peninsula. Common-sense shows that the Russian Government cannot carry out the stipulations of the treaty as to the evacuation of Turkish territory by our troops.

The *Saturday Review*—The main objection to the policy which apparently finds favour at Simla is that it would involve an increase of the army, and a heavy additional charge on the Budget. Afghanistan would not be a remunerative conquest; and its warlike population could be held in check only by irresistible force. The wild tribes, which have never submitted either to the Indian Government or the Ameer, would more than ever need vigilant repression when their chiefs would probably be in the pay of Russia. If indeed there were no danger except on the frontier, the army would not necessarily require an increase of numbers because it held a more advanced position; but it is necessary both to maintain the obedience of English subjects and to watch the large armies which are maintained in a high state of discipline at Gwalior, at Hyderabad, and in other native States. There can be no doubt that Russian agents will be, and probably are already, employed at several of the native Courts. The present garrison of India cannot safely be reduced nor can the proportion between native and English troops be prudently altered. Additional territory will therefore involve the increase of the army. The recruiting ground is inexhaustible; and the prospect of active service would excite the martial spirit of that part of the population of which the army is composed; but an increase in numbers would be expensive, and it is in the highest degree inexpedient to resort to fresh taxation. The question is therefore not whether the North-Western border of Afghanistan is more defensible than the present frontier, but whether the benefit to be derived from a movement in advance would be worth its cost. It is only in deference to Indian judgment that English opinion will at any time approve of armed interference in Afghanistan. By far the best solution of existing difficulties would be a friendly understanding with Russia, if only it were possible to effect such an object. It is neither courteous nor profitable to impute perfidy to a neighbour or a rival, and Russian statesmen would both form and keep engagements if they could be persuaded that it was for their interest to avoid conflicts with England. The preliminary difficulty of negotiation is that one party has the means of annoyance at its disposal, and that of the other side there is no purpose or opportunity of offensive action to surrender. Russia well knows that the English Government will not foster insurrections in Turkestan, while there is no corresponding security for India. A Russian Envoy at Cabul has nothing to do but to intrigue against the Indian Government. An English officer in the same post would use all his exertions for the maintenance of peace. It is not pleasant to await impending aggression without efforts to avert the danger, and yet it is not impossible that the easiest and cheapest course may also be the safest.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUICIDE OF DR. PARINI.

(*Daily News*, Sept. 26.)

The numerous Congresses of learned men which have met this season in different parts of Europe have not all passed by without disagreeable incidents. The interruptions to their business have, however, been of a trivial kind compared with that which has astonished and dispersed an Italian Medical Congress sitting at Pisa. The news came to this Congress in the midst of its proceedings last Tuesday that one of its most active members had committed suicide. Our Correspondent at Pisa, in a telegram which we published yesterday, told all that was then known of this melancholy affair. No adequate motive, if any motive for self-slaughter can be called adequate, is assigned. To all outward appearance Dr. Parini was under no temptation to make away with himself. He was not a sufferer from "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," but, on the contrary, a prosperous young fellow, who had early attained a high reputation in his profession, and had every prospect of a brilliant future. He had been an active member of the organizing committee of the Congress, and had been charged with the superintendence of an exhibition of surgical instruments, one of the chief subjects of interest to the assembled *savants*. Men of otherwise sound mind have been known to commit suicide under the pressure of some sudden and crushing misfortune. But no such misfortune, so far as is known, had happened to Dr. Parini. The only immediate discouragement known to have affected him was that he had had the worst of a discussion in one of the sections. He left the meeting where this discussion took place in a pet, bought a revolver, went to his rooms, and shot himself, making assurance doubly sure by firing one chamber at his temple and the other at his breast. The supposition is that he had been overworking himself, and that his brain was in such an irritable condition that he fatally magnified the slight repulse which he had experienced in debate. It is a case in which a coroner's jury would probably return a verdict of temporary insanity.

Our Correspondent mentioned as a notable circumstance in this tragedy that Dr. Parini's father had committed suicide in an equally unaccountable way. He fell a victim to what pathologists describe as hereditary suicidal mania. We can hardly suppose that people in ancient times were so unobservant as not to note the tendency which this particular form of mania, like all its other kinds, has to run in families. It may have been matter of common knowledge and remark, without finding its way into literature. The first recognised literary reference to hereditary suicide is, however, curiously enough, no older than the last century. Voltaire mentions, in an article on Cato, a remarkable instance of suicide, "worthy of the attention of physicians," which had come within his own knowledge. It was the case of a steady professional man, of mature age, and entirely free from embarrassments, who deliberately took his own life, and before doing so put on record, by way of apology, that he did not consider life worth having. This was in itself nothing extraordinary, Voltaire said, but a more astonishing feature of the case was that his father and his brother had committed suicide at the same age as himself. And he went on to ask, "What hidden disposition of mind, what sympathy, what concurrence of physical laws, caused this father and his two sons to perish by their own hands, and by the same form of death, just when they have attained the same year of their age?" Modern science seeks to explain such strange coincidences by pointing to the principle of heredity; but in the present stage of our knowledge the explanation is little more than a repetition of the fact. The collection of facts establishing the theory that diseased tendencies, mental as well as physical, are hereditary, is ample, but the subject still remains, and may remain till the end of time, a part of the "riddle of the painful earth." The minor curiosities of hereditary transmission are as mysterious as its more startling phenomena, and probably await the same key to unlock their secret. What could be more tantalising, for example, to the spirit of knowledge than the most fantastical of the stories which Dr. Millingen collected in illustration of the doctrine of transmission? A man at the age of forty-two observed that the little finger of his right hand was getting crooked. He remembered that the same thing had happened to his father at the same age, and that in the end his little finger had bent in till it touched the palm. Unwilling to be encumbered with a similar deformity, he had his finger bandaged and strapped to keep it straight, but in spite of all his precautions the obstinate member continued crooking inwards till it could crook no farther. A younger brother, fearing the same calamity, resolved to be wise in time, and took preventive measures before the first symptoms of the disease appeared, but he was equally unsuccessful in averting his finger's destiny. Such instances are among the amusing anecdotes of heredity, but they are all equally inexplicable, and all probably illustrations of the same undiscovered law.

In Dr. Millingen's curious instance of inherited physical deformity, it is very possible that the progress of the disease was assisted by the apprehension of it, and this is much more likely to be the case in mental disorders. We are all familiar with anecdotes of presentiments and prophecies of death working their own fulfilment; and a man may easily brood over his inherited liability to a particular mania till he brings on himself that which he wishes to avoid. Among Dr. Millingen's instances of hereditary suicides, he relates that he was on one occasion travelling in a stage coach when a companion, as they crossed the river, pointed out the spot where his brother had drowned himself, and intimated his fear that some day he would be impelled to a similar fate. Dr. Millingen afterwards heard that this gentleman had committed suicide at the very spot to which he drew attention. In an instance like this there can be no doubt that the unfortunate man had fixed his mind upon this doom till he could not resist the impulse to be his own executioner. But there are cases of hereditary suicide which cannot be explained in this way, where a man seems to have inherited what may be called a suicidal temperament, a disposition to brood over fancied wrongs and difficulties, to magnify trifling slights, and to chafe insanely at temporary repulses. It is in vain in such cases to look for any motive at all proportioned to the desperate resolution. There is a story told of a wine-taster who drowned himself because he had made a mistake in assigning the quality of a wine. His father and one of his brothers had committed suicide at the same age, in the same way, and under the impulse of equally trifling irritations. When Dr. Johnson was asked his opinion about suicide, he said he believed that many persons committed suicide under the pressure of imaginary difficulties, which five minutes' conversation with a friend would dispel. Five minutes' conversation with any of his brethren in the Congress would in all likelihood have diverted Dr. Parini from his fatal design, and shown him in its true light the supposed humiliation of defeat from which he smarted. But the vexation of having been worsted in a professional discussion was too keen in his overwrought mind to leave him time for rational reflection, or for having recourse to that excellent specific against brooding fancies which Johnson recommended. It would, however, be a hard thing to believe that this insane impatience of temper, one of the points in which great wits are near allied to madness, whether the result of inherited constitution or the effect of temporary overstrain, is entirely beyond the control of the individual will. Of all kinds of inherited propensity to suicide this would seem to be the least dangerous, and the most easily combated by judicious friendship and personal determination. When a man yields to a thirst for over-excitement, and thereby fosters the dangerous tendencies of his system, he either knows or might be made to know what is likely to happen, and we cannot throw the responsibility for the consequences upon inevitable Fate.

LAWN TENNIS PARTIES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Just at the present time the most popular game of ball appears to be lawn tennis. As it is rather of the social aspects of this pastime than of the game itself that we wish to treat, we shall not enter into its intrinsic merits. Most people seem to be agreed that at-homes for lawn tennis bear very favourable comparison with at-homes for croquet, and the latter can scarcely be said any longer to exist. Socially speaking the great merits of lawn tennis were found to be that the games were short, and involved a considerable amount of physical exercise, so that much enjoyment might be derived from them even during the space of an ordinary morning call. It also proved to be admirably suited for garden parties, as from four o'clock till seven afforded ample time for as many games as any reasonable person could possibly wish for; indeed, three hours gave opportunities for several relays of visitors to play in turn at each court, and most people admitted that an occasional rest was rather welcome than otherwise. Lawn tennis parties, therefore, turned out to be entertainments to which you could come when you liked, and from which, still better, you could go away when you liked. The game also had the advantage of being an extremely pretty one, and even those who did not play were able to derive much pleasure from watching it. So much was this the case that even people who did not in the least understand its rules or objects were able to enjoy looking on at it. It was not surprising, therefore, that it soon became popular. If anything, its popularity advanced too rapidly to have much chance of permanence, and we fear that a game which is played at nearly every villa in England will soon be voted slow. Besides which, lawn tennis is neither wicked, expensive, nor unwholesome, and without one of these characteristics no amusement can long remain in favour in good society. We think it may possibly hold its own, and although the present rage for it may soon begin to decline, it will probably be a favourite occupation for odd half-hours at country houses for many years to come. One of its great advantages is that it is not a game that gratuitously provokes the temper. When a player misses a ball he may for the moment feel angry with himself, but self-forgiveness is very easily obtained. It was far otherwise at croquet, for when we used to see our adversary help himself through all the hoops off our ball, and then croquet it to the farthest end of the lawn, we did not forgive him so readily. As a game for garden parties lawn tennis has this advantage, that the exercise and excitement which it entails have a tendency to make people forget themselves, and at once become less stiff and shy. Self-recollection is a point on which the memory of the average Briton is singularly retentive and he generally arrives at a garden party armed to the teeth with nervous egotism; an occupation, therefore, which divests him of this metaphorical coat of mail is a social benefit. If he plays for more than a quarter of an hour on a hot afternoon, he will find it expedient to substitute cricketing flannels for his ordinary attire, and to be thus disrobed seems to have a humanising effect upon the conventional savage.

As at croquet, so at lawn tennis, clergymen are great proficients. Where lawn tennis is, there will the curates be gathered together. We have never yet had the privilege of seeing the "dear Dissenting brother" handle a racket, but we have known Roman Catholic priests who could give points to the curate. The war paint of the clergy when prepared for this game is striking, if not harmonious. A pair of yellow shoes, black trousers, a grey flannel shirt, a white dog collar, and a black felt wideawake, form a combination of colour which brings the heated clerical visage into prominent relief. Some bold persons appear in white cricketing flannels, and very nice they look; better, indeed, than certain dignified rectors who play in loose grey coats of that peculiar flimsy and unpleasant material which is, we believe, manufactured expressly to combine ready evaporation with the due maintenance of ecclesiastical dignity. There is, at most rural rectories, a lawn suitable for this game, and we have known parties invited to such houses for "Evensong, tea, and lawn tennis." At these scenes of edification, refreshment, and amusement, the rules of the game were rigidly carried out, and if a player accidentally sent a ball into the churchyard instead of his adversaries' court, he never ventured on unseemly ejaculations.

Lawn tennis parties are usually inexpensive entertainments, as the refreshments required need only be of the very lightest description. Judicious hostesses make frequent use of them, rather than dinner parties, as mediums of hospitality for bores and nobodies. Generally speaking, a lawn tennis party is less tedious than a country dinner party, so perhaps it is as well to be a bore or a nobody. Like all other entertainments, much of their success depends upon judicious management. A common mistake is to have the tea, fruit, &c., laid out upon a long dining-room table. A far better plan is to arrange several small tables, with fruit and light refreshments, in different places, and to have tea and coffee carried about. The solemn feelings conveyed to the mind by being led up to a table twenty feet long in order to take one solitary little cup of five o'clock tea are provocative of silence, and recall memories of funeral breakfasts. One great secret in the successful management of lawn tennis parties is to have plenty of garden seats, placed chiefly in pairs, each pair being out of ear-shot of the others. Garden chairs are better than heavy seats, which are supposed to hold four people but which in reality only accommodate three with any comfort. However, place your chairs as you may, you will find that people will never sit where they are intended to sit; so it is as well to be prepared for this disappointment. Unluckily, it not unfrequently happens that after the most judicious arrangements have been carried out, and when everything is complete and ready a determined downpour of rain comes to spoil everything. A party which would have had ample room in the gardens and pleasure grounds crowds sitting-rooms terribly, especially when they have not been arranged, as in the case of a ball, to accommodate large numbers. They are soon filled with a surging mass of damp visitors, whose feet are muddy, and whose tempers are put out of gear. Instead of being a well-arranged lawn tennis party, the entertainment degenerates into a scrambling tea. The guests wish they had stayed at home, a sentiment in which their host and hostess heartily concur. A more complete fiasco could scarcely be imagined, and the nets and courts arranged within sight of the windows add a bitter mockery to the wretched scene. However, such ill-luck does not always happen, and, take them all in all, in good weather and bad, lawn tennis parties are not so objectionable as many of the entertainments which help to make life miserable.

PARIS AFTER THE PEACE.

DINNER-TIME IN THE CAPITAL.

[*Daily Telegraph's Special Correspondent.*]

Paris, Sept. 23.

Peace and quiet and a sparseness of guests are to me among the essential components of a good dinner. One need not be such a gastronomic solitary as Haydn the composer, who, having ordered dinner for three at a tavern, and being asked by the waiter when the rest of the company were coming, tranquilly replied, "I am de gompany;" still I have an objection to sitting down to dinner with a hundred and fifty or two hundred people whom I do not know and whom I have not the slightest desire to know; and even more strongly do I object to being compelled to eat my meat to the music of the band of the Grenadier Guards discoursing a selection from "La Fille de Madame Angot," or to the clatter of innumerable knives, forks, spoons, and plates, and the vociferations in a dozen languages of a horde of hungry people from all parts of the globe. There are no musical eating-houses in Paris, like our Holborn Restaurant; but the absence of harmony is compensated by the hideous discord which reigns around you while you are dining. The noise is almost as grievous in the *cabinets particuliers* as in the public rooms, since in the former poky little cupboards the atmosphere towards evening is usually so stifling that you are fain to open the window, and then you are confronted by the incessant strident roar of the Boulevards. Next to the excellent quality of the wines at Voisin's, in the Rue St. Honore, is the comparative quietude of the street in which the establishment is situated; but the first-rate houses—the Anglais, the Riche, the Maison Dorée, Bignon's Durant's—are all not only on the boulevard, but at the corner of boulevard streets; so that the roar catches you on all sides, without surcease or respite. The disturbance prevailing in the Paris restaurants just now—always in consequence of the Exhibition—has become positively appalling. The *vacarme* of one house is only equalled by the *charivari* of the next; and you have only a choice, so to speak, between marrow-bones and cleavers on the Boulevard des Capucines and frying-pans and tongs on the Boulevard des Italiens. As regards breakfast, you have, it is true, a chance of relief. Take a victoria and his straight away to the Champs Elysées, and there you will be able to lunch peacefully and well. Laurent's, for example, in the Avenue Marigny, is, in the morning, a beautifully quiet house. It is close to the Cirque d'Eté, but it the historic arena once known as Franconi's, no morning performances like those which take place at the Hippodrome are given. You hear no sounds more disturbing than the plashing of a fountain in the pretty garden surrounding the restaurant, and, now and again, a rippling of silvery laughter from the children on their hobby horses at some distant merry-go-round. Laurent's itself is a trim little villa, gaily painted in the Pompeian style. It has a *faux air* of the House of Pansa, or of that of the Tragic Poet; but I hasten to say that there is one Pompeian house which the Restaurant Marigny does *not* resemble—the Hotel Diomed, for instance, dearest and dirtiest of *alberghi*, maintained for the purpose of fleecing the *forestieri* who visit the disentombed city. Abutting on the façade of Laurent's there is quite a Bower of Bliss, open on two sides to the garden, and on a third to the interior of the restaurant, where you may regale yourself, with an absence of noise and confusion eminently soothing to the nerves which have been shattered by that brabbling, brawling Paris beyond the Place de la Concorde yonder. We were served in the Bower of Bliss by an admirably civil and intelligent waiter, whose only fault was that, knowing a little English, he was slightly too anxious to increase his knowledge of that language by propounding questions after the manner of the beneficent but somewhat wearisome Ollendorff. As an atonement, he caused to be brewed for us a pot of the very best tea that I have tasted since I have been in Paris. How is it that French people cannot make tea? Their tea warehouses are sumptuous to look upon, magnificently decorated and crowded with rare porcelain and bronzes from China and Japan. I know one tea-shop in the Rue Vivienne where there are no less than seven slim-waisted young ladies behind the counter; still you cannot swallow bronze griffins or porcelain vases, and *demoiselles de magasin*, although delicious to the sight, are possibly difficult of digestion. When it comes to actual tea-drinking, you find yourself presented with a weak and well-nigh colourless infusion of you know not what mawkish and insipid herb. Assuredly it does not remind you of any Pekoe, Souchong or Hyson with which you are acquainted. It must however be borne in mind that the French, as a nation, are still quite infants in the art of tea-drinking. I can well remember when it was the custom in good society in Paris to offer you a *petit verre* of "Rhum de la Jamaique" with your cup of tea, and one of the first dramatic pieces that I ever saw performed at a French theatre—it was just after the production of the inimitable "Mon Femme et mon Parapluie"—was a satire upon the then newly-introduced fashion of tea-drinking. It was a rollicking vaudeville called "Le Thé chez Madame Gibbon." The part of Madame Gibbon, an old *portiere*—there were no *concierges* in those days—was played—by that admirable comedian Vernet, and the fun which he made out of the process of brewing some tea for the entertainment of her friends in the porter's lodge might have made the great Joey Grimaldi himself jealous. All kinds of strange ingredients were put into the teapot—some *bouillon* from the *au feu*, pepper, mustard, an onion, a glass of *cassis*; and finally the abominable broth was stirred up with a *bout de chandelle*—a tallow candle-end! I am afraid that the French have not improved to any marked extent as tea-brewers since the time when this diverting farce set all Paris screaming with laughter. Do they boil their tea? Do they import the superior qualities of the article, or is it they grudge the necessary *quantum* of tea to the pot? Madame de Sevigne proved herself a bad prophetess when writing to her daughter, she predicted that Racine and coffee would very soon pass out of fashion. The great tragic poet is yet popular among his countrymen, and the French are still inveterate coffee—or rather chicory-drinkers, for since the war the quality of the fragrant berry has wofully degenerated. But in the matter of tea they seem to have been stationary. The herb has always been looked upon as an exotic, and it remains one. Not one working man or working woman in a thousand has ever, I apprehend, so much as tasted tea, which, indeed, is looked upon by the poor as a kind of *tisane* or diet drink, to be taken only during sickness.

We came away from the quiet breakfast at Laurent's quite enchanted with the beauty of the garden, the snugness of the Bower of Bliss, the succulence of the fare, and the moderate charge which was made for it. It was quite a model bill in the way of cheapness. Only seventy-five centimes for a pear. "You come, evening, dine," quoth the Ollendorffian waiter as with many bows he swept up his *pourboire*. "You come evening, dinner in the garden. In the garden you dine under the trees green. Over the green trees of the garden during the dinner of evening comes the illumination of the gas. Now I give you the hat and the umbrella. Have you his umbrella? (Lesson XIV.) Francois, where is the umbrella of the English gentleman? Stay, I have the Cashmere shawl (it was only a Paisley one) of the English lady. (Lesson XV.) Good-bye; you come dine." Good-bye Ollendorff. We made haste to get away, fearing lest in his ardour for linguistic improvement he should become still more Ollendorffian, and asking us if we had the green boots of the Spanish captain, inform us that he himself possessed the pink ship of the Armenian banker.

So we strolled through the pretty garden, and by the murmuring fountain, and out into the always merry but tranquil Elysian Fields. Pleasant fields, nightly haunted by the apparitions of little children. There were many little mannikins and toddlekins and *bebes* in the flesh gambolling under the trees that day. The sun shone very brightly. There were goat chaises, and even goat *chars a-banes*, about. The "Theatre de Guignol" had attracted a large audience of small folks; the sweetstuff stalls were doing a prosperous trade; and there were distant symptoms of a horse and tabor and of a dancing dog. But everything was quiet and subdued. The Champs Elysees are bordered by some of the handsomest private houses in Paris; and on week-days, by some curious tacit agreement among the classes, so it would seem, the place is the play ground of the rich. On Sundays the mob comes, and the Champs Elysees roar. This afternoon the chidren with their *bonnes*, had things all to themselves, and the showmen were as polite and affable as Mr. Cremer, junior's, young men, who go out conjuring to juvenile parties. I was quite surprised at the elegant attire and aristocratic mien of the little *demoiselles* of from eight, who patronised the wooden steeds of the merry-go-rounds. Silk stockings, embroidered slippers with high heels, *gants Jouvin* with three buttons, laced skirts, plumed and flowered hats of the newest mode were common among these small ladies of fashion. There were a few *bourgeois* children in pinafores and blue linen trousers; but they kept themselves aloof shrinkingly, and refrained from engaging hobby-horses when the cavalcade was a patrician one. I noticed one leader of fashion, aged about nine, who had a scent-bottle and a fan. She managed her fiery steed, notwithstanding these trifling incumbrances, with so much skill and dexterity; she pointed her small lance with so much adroitness when she passed the pendant circles—for a French merry-go-round includes the game of skill of running at the ring; she indulged in so many charming *minauderies*; she gave herself, in a word—the little minx!—so many airs that I fancied she must be cousin-german to the tiny aristocrat of seven who, when asked to hold one handle of a skipping-rope in the Parc Monceaux, replied, with a toss of her head, "I only play with children who are dressed in velvet." The skipping-rope party were dressed in cotton. I was glad, however, to see when this superb young damsel descended from her charger that her stirrup was held by a muffin-faced boy in knickerbockers. They were velvet knickerbockers, mind you; and the edging to his cuffs and collars was of Brussels lace. I was still more glad to see la Princesse Toto and M. le Marquis de Petit Sale go off amicably to the nearest sweetstuff stall to partake of barley-sugar; but I was pained subsequently to observe both of them engaged in a very fierce up-and-down fight over a pennyworth of gingerbread. The way in which M. le Marquis pummelled the Princess said little for the gallantry of juvenile Frenchmen, and the manner in which her Highness tugged at the hay-coloured ringlets of the muffin-faced Marquis was, to say the least, unladylike. Perhaps children are pretty much the same all the world over. *Qu'en dites vous?* So I went on a-strolling, strolling through the *sari luoghi*, every pace of which to me was classic, and well-remembered and well-beloved ground. And, as I wandered, the Elysian Fields became peopled to me with innumerable troops of small infantry—but with the little children who are dead. Hand in hand with one who these thirty years past has been in the grave, I recalled myself, a small boy, in the days of "skeleton" suits and frills, not those of knickerbockers, wandering and wondering at these delightful Elysian Fields, ever full, to me, of fresh enchantments. What frenzied gambling for macaroons used to go on at the bagatelle-boards! What a conquering hero seemed the boy who propelled the ball into the luckiest hole, or who struck the brazen bell, at whose tintinnabulation a little plaster statuette of Napoleon the Great would rise as by magic from a silent tomb of gingerbread and lollipops! The boy, generally a lanky youth *en quatrieme*, had won the *grand prix*—usually a watch and chain of the purest tin coloured yellow, or a flowery vase, warranted Sevres, and worth about one franc fifty. We followed that proud prize-winner. We made much of him. We humbled ourselves before him. We extolled him to the skies when he treated us to *coco*—a deliciously-exciting beverage, composed of Spanish liquorice and sassafras—dispensed in tin cups by a man who carried the *coco* reservoir, a sort of Chinese pagoda, adorned with red cotton velvet and tricoloured flags, strapped to his back. Yes; these are the Elysian Fields. There, behind the canvas wall of the Theatre de Guignol, I smoked my first cigar. It was very long and of a light brown colour, and it cost a sou—one halfpenny sterling. The excruciating agonies of nausea which I suffered after half-a-dozen whiffs of that never-to-be-forgotten combination of cabbage leaf and brown paper should properly have cured me for ever and a day of any desire to indulge in the pernicious habit of smoking. But it failed to have that effect. There are people, I presume, who are fated to consume tobacco, and they must needs commence its consumption at some time or another. Not far from the scene of my first dealings with nicotine, I found the well-remembered Cirque d'Eté, now a very grand building indeed, but in my time a humble barn of circular form. But the Brothers Franconi were then flourishing—twin emperors of the hippic ring. The famous Auriol, whose daughter married our much-regretted Flexmore, was clown at Franconis. The grandest of hippodramatic spectacles, generally treating of the martial episodes of the Napoleonic epoch, used to be performed there. The Cirque had a Napoleon of its own, second only to our Gomersal, a Blucher whom Cartlich might have studied with advantage; a Murat who was nearly as dashing, but not so elegant, as Ducrow. "Moscow and the Passage of the Beresina;" "La Corogne" (meaning Corunna), and the "Defeat of General Lord John Moore;" "The Campaign of Egypt and the Battle of the Pyramids;" "Austerlitz; or, the Dog of the Regiment;" "Marengo; or the Two Vivandieres"—these were the kind of pieces which they gave us at Franconi's in the brave days of old. Had I been dramatic censor under the Government of King Louis Philippe, I scarcely think that I would have licensed these hippodramatic apotheoses of the deeds of the Consulate and the Empire. They kept alive a very fascinating legend, a very dangerous *cultus* among the masses. Pshа! Louis Philippe's Ministers not only authorised, but conceived, organised, and triumphantly carried out a hippodrama to spectacle fifty times more perilous to Orleanism than the plays at Franconi's. As I wander through the fields, calling up old days, old scenes, old friends and playmates long since dead, the temperature of the sunny September afternoon seems suddenly to grow bleak and chill and raw. It is November. As for myself, I have shrunk to very small proportions indeed; I have left the solid earth, and am astride on the conveniently strong bough of a leafless tree. The Champs Elysees, from the Arch of Triumph to the Place de la Concorde, are thronged by an innumerable multitude of people—black, silent, waiting for something. The roadway is kept clear by serried lines of infantry and cavalry. Presently there is heard the distant thunder of drums, the distant wailing and soughing of a sea of martial music. Then, in the brumous distance, the head of a great procession begins to sway and glitter. It comes through the Arc de l'Etoile—*his* arch. The white roadway is gradually overspread, absorbed by a prodigious and splendid *cortege*, and at length the Something for which all have been waiting comes in sight. All eyes are fixed on an immense funereal car, a lofty bier, a towering catafalque the huge car drawn by horses caparisoned from head to foot in black velvet and silver. But the bier is of purple velvet, powdered with golden bees, and beneath the catafalque patent to all eyes is a coffin, on the lid of which is a little cocked hat and a sword. It is the sword of Austerlitz. They have brought back the ashes of Napoleon the Great, Emperor and King, from the Atlantic rock to bury him under the golden dome of the Invalides, on the banks of the Seine, among the French people whom he loved so well. A very dangerous hippodramatic spectacle indeed! On the day of the performance Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was in the prison of the Palace of the Luxembourg awaiting his trial for his madcap escapade at Boulogne. Twelve years afterwards he was Napoleon III, Emperor of the French.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD ON DR. JOHNSON.

The Six Chief Lives from Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' with Macaulay's 'Life of Johnson.' Edited, with a Preface, by Matthew Arnold. (Macmillan & Co).

A strong eddy in the great literary current seems to be carrying us back at present to the foremost man of letters in the middle of last century. "Every name," Dr. Johnson himself said, "which kindness or interest once raised too high, is in danger lest the next age should, by the vengeance of criticism, sink it in the same proportion." He has suffered this fate from the first two generations of the present century, and now would seem to have come an oscillation the other way, a period of reaction and protest. Mr. Matthew Arnold's volume makes the fourth or fifth that has been published this year concerning Johnson and Boswell, all marked by a respect for the "lexicographer's" powers and an interest in his character which would not have been presented the general feeling about him fifty years ago. Another reactionary force has, no doubt, had an influence in swelling the literature of the subject, a dissatisfaction with Macaulay's estimate of Boswell as a man and a biographical artist. Hardly a year passes but some one is moved to write a pamphlet or an article in vindication of Boswell against Macaulay's ferocious blindness to his merits. But this eddy of opinion in favour of the biographer is of much more limited sweep and spasmodic character than the eddy which has now set in in favour of the great man himself. As usually happens in such movements, the reaction is shown not so much in the points selected for praise or blame, as in the fact that the praise preponderates over the blame. When we compare Jeffrey's criticism of Wordsworth with Coleridge's the amount of substantial agreement between them is surprising, only what occupies the foreground of the one criticism forms the background of the other. In like manner the critics of our own time are, in the main, at one with the critics of the last two generations about Johnson's merits and defects; but in the one case the merits are enlarged upon while the defects are hinted at and excused, and precisely the opposite process is followed in the other.

Mr. Arnold is as sensible as Hazlitt or Coleridge could have been to Johnson's purblindness and blundering arrogance as a critic; but that does not prevent him from seeing that he had a great work to assist in which could not have been accomplished by men of delicate poetical sensibility, and that he performed his share of this work with a power that entitles him to our respect and gratitude:—

"Do not let us, therefore, hastily despise Johnson and his century for their defective poetry and criticism of poetry. True, Johnson is capable of saying: 'Surely no man could have fancied that he read Lycidas with pleasure had he not known the author!' True, he is capable of maintaining 'that the description of the temple in Congreve's Mourning Bride was the finest poetical passage he had ever read—he recollected none in Shakespeare equal to it.' But we are to conceive of Johnson and of his century as having a special task committed to them, the establishment of English prose; and as capable of being warped and narrowed in their judgments of poetry by this exclusive task. Such is the common course and law of progress; one thing is done at a time, and other things are sacrificed to it. We must be thankful for the thing done, if it is valuable, and we must put up with the temporary sacrifice of other things to this one. The other things will have their turn sooner or later. Above all, a nation with profound poetical instincts, like the English nation, may be trusted to work itself right again in poetry after periods of mistaken poetical practice. Even in the midst of an age of such practice, and with his style frequently showing the bad influence of it, Gray was saved, we may say, and remains a poet whose work has high and pure worth, simply by his knowing the Greeks thoroughly, more thoroughly than any English poet had known them since Milton. Milton was a survivor from the great age of poetry; Dryden, Addison, Pope, and Swift were mighty workers for the age of prose. Gray, a poet in the midst of the age of prose, a poet, moreover, of by no means the highest force and of scanty productiveness, nevertheless claims a place among the six chief personages of Johnson's Lives, because it was impossible for an English poet, even in that age, who knew the great Greek masters intimately, not to respond to their good influence, and to be rescued from the false poetical practice of his contemporaries. Of such avail to a nation are deep poetical instincts even in an age of prose. How much more may they be trusted to assert themselves after the age of prose has ended, and to remedy any poetical mischief done by it! And meanwhile the work of the hour, the necessary and appointed work, has been done, and we have got our prose."

It is as a writer of prose that Mr. Arnold puts in a claim for Johnson and for his century. The Elizabethan age with all its poetical splendour left us without a prose style. In prose we want the qualities of "regularity, uniformity, precision, balance." These qualities are not to be found except in isolated cases in English literature before the Restoration. For the purposes of modern life, the prose of such masters of style as Milton and Taylor is "cumbersome, unavailable, impossible." It was left for the leaders of the age which succeeded theirs to create a serviceable prose style. Mr. Arnold somewhat exaggerates the influence that Charles the Second exercised upon the new movement, and does not give sufficient consideration to the part played by the drama in encouraging a direct, simple, and uninvolved habit of expression. But whatever importance may be assigned to the causes that operated below the surface, there is no doubt that modern English prose had its first conspicuous exemplar in Dryden. As if the establishment of prose had been the special "mission" of the century which followed Dryden's appearance in literature, our poetry during that period was singularly barren, and seemed to devote itself to the cultivation of qualities which belonged more especially to prose:—

"Our literature required a prose which conformed to the true law of prose; and that it might acquire this the more surely, it compelled poetry, as in France, to conform itself to the law of prose likewise. The classic verse of French poetry was the Alexandrine, a measure favourable to the qualities of regularity, uniformity, precision, balance. Gradually a measure favourable to those very same qualities,—the ten-syllable couplet,—established itself as the classic verse of England, until in the eighteenth century it had become the ruling form of our poetry. Poetry, or rather the use of verse, entered in a remarkable degree, during that century, into the whole of the daily life of the civilized classes; and the poetry of the century was a perpetual school of the qualities requisite for a good prose, the qualities of regularity, uniformity, precision, balance. This may have been of no great service to English poetry, although to say that it has been of no service at all, to say that the eighteenth century has in no respect changed the conditions for English poetical style, or that it has changed them for the worse, would be untrue. But it was undeniably of signal service to that which was the great want and work of the hour, English prose."

Johnson, coming at the end of the century inaugurated by Dryden, was thoroughly interpenetrated with its spirit, and may be said in a measure to have summed up its results. He wrote the lives of its poets, and criticized their productions from their own point of view, bringing to bear upon them the same principles and instincts which had governed their practice. Hence Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets' have a remarkable unity, of which the author was altogether unconscious. The work is at once a history of the men who were mainly instrumental in creating a style for English prose, a complete body of their principles, and a masterly illustration both of their spirit and their manner.

Mr. Arnold has rendered a valuable service in giving emphatic expression to the historical importance of Johnson's Lives, and has added, if possible, to his reputation as a profound and clear-sighted critic by thus separating and distinguishing the true work of the eighteenth century. But whether a selection of six of the principal Lives without note or comment is fitted to be an introductory school-book of literature is another question. Mr. Arnold complains in his Preface that the modern schoolmaster makes the mistake of trying to teach too much, and urges in favour of this selection as a school-book that at least it contains nothing that the pupil in after years would find it advantageous to forget. Further, the lives of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray, as written by Johnson, furnish an admirable *point de repère* a sort of natural centre in English literature, from which teacher and scholar may proceed in any direction with the satisfactory feeling that they may return to it for a fresh start when they find themselves in danger of bewilderment. Used in this way, Mr. Arnold's selection would be an excellent basis of operations, and may be commended to teachers as such whether or not they accept his views as to the extent of the discipline which they should attempt to found upon it. For his own part, Mr. Arnold, who is inclined to repeat, in connection with much school learning, the saying "Teach me rather to forget!" does not wish to see too ambitious a use made of his *point de repère*. He would not have the teacher worry himself or his pupils by trying to correct Johnson's errors either of fact or of judgment. For the teacher, indeed, Mr. Arnold may be said to prescribe a "masterly inactivity." His advice to those about to teach English is practically "Don't." Let the teacher only stand aside and allow the pupil to learn for himself. Besides reading the Lives here selected, "the student would find great benefit from reading in connexion with each biography something of the author with whom it deals." "From Johnson's biographies the student will get a sense of what the real men were, and, with this sense fresh in his mind, he will find the occasion propitious for acquiring also, in the way pointed out, a sense of the power of their works."

If Mr. Arnold really means this volume to be used as a school-book, and does not rather imply that all attempts at literary education are a mistake, and that the utmost that the schoolmaster can effectually do for the culture of his pupils is to teach them reading and writing, and then set them adrift to be acted on by great public teachers as chance and inclination direct, there is something wanting in the discipline which he recommends. It is not a discipline which any schoolmaster could enforce; it is a discipline which could only be chosen by a student of his own impulse. The function of the schoolmaster is to teach things which the mass of his pupils would otherwise not be likely to learn. It is waste of educational force for him to occupy his time in superintending studies which his pupils are likely to pursue of their own motive, and can pursue effectually only in that way. There is a sentence in Johnson's 'Life of Milton' which bears upon this point. "Every man," he says, "that has ever undertaken to instruct others can tell what slow advances he has been able to make, and how much patience it requires to recall vagrant inattention, to stimulate sluggish indifference, and to rectify absurd misapprehension." If a teacher confined himself to giving out so much a day of Johnson's Lives, or so much of the original authors, to be read or committed to memory vagrant inattention, sluggish indifference, and absurd misapprehension would seriously diminish the value of his lessons. Only the intelligent and active-minded few would profit. And it would be a work of supererogation, for these are precisely the pupils that may be safely left to acquire this kind of instruction for themselves without the help of a schoolmaster. Over the minds of the others, the lessons of Johnson's Lives would glide like water over smooth marble, unless they were roused from their apathy by some such stimulus as Mr. Arnold seems to deprecate in the following passage:—

"Do not let us insist on also reviewing in detail and supplementing Johnson's work for them, on telling them what they ought really and definitely to think about the six authors, and about the exact place of each in English literature. Perhaps our pupils are not ripe for it; perhaps, too, we have not Johnson's interest and Johnson's force; we are not the power in letters for our century which he was for his. We may be pedantic, obscure, dull,—everything that bores, rather than everything that attracts; and so Johnson and his Lives will repel, and will not be received, because we insist on being received along with them."

Mr. Arnold calls his discipline "unambitious." We should be inclined rather to say that it aims too high for the ordinary schoolboy. It is adapted rather for those whose interest in literature has been already awakened than for those whose interest has to be awakened. It might be the best discipline for some boys, but we doubt whether it would have any efficacy with the mass of "young barbarians" who regard intellectual labour as an evil to be avoided as much as possible. Even, however, if teachers do not adopt Mr. Arnold's educational proposals, they should be grateful to him for directing their attention to Johnson's Lives as a basis for instruction in English literature. It is always a good thing when school-books are of a nature to assist the schoolmaster in forming the conduct of his pupils. There is abundance of prejudice in Johnson's accounts of his poets, and if Mr. Arnold had thought fit to annotate the Lives, he would have found many statements needing rectification besides the misconception of the person aimed at as "Little Dicky," by Addison. But the severe measure which Johnson always deals out to affectation, cost turning, and dishonesty of all kinds, without any respect for the literary greatness of persons, is a most wholesome lesson for youth. Apart from the importance of Johnson's Lives as a *point de repère* in English literature, their moral dignity and robust manliness give them a peculiar value for use in the schoolroom.—*Athenæum.*

A FORMER MISSION TO KABUL BY THE KURRAM VALLEY ROUTE.

That Thul, or Thal-biland-Khail, should have been selected as the rendezvous of a column which may have to advance into Kabul will not seem strange to those who remember the course taken by the Mission to Kandahar in 1857. Entering the Afghan territory at this point, Lumsden's party advanced up the beautiful Kurram valley, and over the range beyond, till at the village of Shaikhabad they struck the military road that connects Ghuzni with the capital. On that occasion the escort required when passing from Kohat to Thul, through territory nominally British, was two guns, a troop of cavalry, and three companies of infantry. The Waziris, a numerous and very powerful tribe, had then only just come under British rule, and had not even felt the principles of orderly government. They are still one of the most lawless communities upon the Indian frontier, but the latest official report on their conduct announces that "their conduct is from year to year visibly improving." Nevertheless, they continue to enjoy by stealth their old tribal feuds, for the Mahsud and Darwesh Kheyl Waziris are still the best of enemies. Nor when in 1877 the Ameer of Kabul suddenly reinforced his garrisons in the Kurram valley and in Khost, were there wanting turbulent spirits to anticipate the disturbance that might be pending by private hostilities. That action of the Ameer has never yet been explained, nor is it known why within the last year or so his Highness should have come to display so remarkable a partiality for this border tribe. The head men of the Waziris are now periodically summoned to Kabul, whence they return bearing handsome presents from Shere Ali Khan. Perhaps the astute hill men knew more than they chose to tell, but the appearance of General Roberts with his Snider rifles will, in a few days, explain to them that their secret was not so well kept after all. The Snider rifle is a thing of terror to the jezail-armed mountaineers, and save under exceptional circumstances they will not face that arm. But as the bulk of the tribe remain, to all appearance, friendly, there is no reason for referring further to this dislike. It is more pleasant to recall the fact that the one thing the Oriental free lance likes, next to easy plunder, is regular pay. Should a demonstration among the fortified villages that nestle in the orchards and cornfields of the Kurram valley be called for, the Waziris will be in great requisition as scouts and skirmishers, and even among these wild-cat races of the frontier the "Sirkar ka tulub"—Government pay—is proverbially punctual. For although they are essentially fighting men, the Waziris are penny wise, and while dreaded even by their rough neighbours for their ferocious bravery, they are envied for the source of wealth which they possess and cleverly keep to themselves in their famous breed of horses. It is distinguished by a peculiar curve and twist of the ear, and remarkable among the horses of India for its wiry, hardy frame and high temper. Tradition says that the Waziris stole the original progenitors of their studs from the royal stables of the Persian Nadir Shah when he invaded India, but the Waziris themselves assert that the conqueror bestowed the precious animals upon their ancestors in recognition of their brilliant horsemanship. And, indeed, Nadir Shah would have had some excuse had he done so, for these hill men excel on horseback. Among themselves they never shoe their steeds, but ride them barehoofed and often barebacked up and down their dangerous hills as if they were veritable centaurs. So highly do they prize the exclusive possession of the breed that they will never sell a mare, but a market is held periodically at Thul for the sale of horses.

The Mission of 1857 made many strange experiences, which, as they may be in store for the other Mission that is preparing to-day, are full of present interest. Starting from Thul, they found themselves traversing a ravine-scored valley, covered with the fragrant "kuskuss," in which innumerable sounders of wild pig found pleasant covert. The escort, a cutthroat band of brigands, beguiled the journey by performing extraordinary feats of horsemanship in pursuit of the startled swine. Next day the river had to be forded, and as the current was then (in March) very rapid, the wild horsemen had plenty of opportunity to display their skill and courage in piloting the baggage of the strangers across. For twenty miles of difficult and rocky road no inhabitants or animal life, hardly any vegetation was encountered, but approaching Boghzai the travellers found a hamlet of good size, in which every male went fully armed, and it is thus literally true that while one man ploughs another stands on the watch rifle in hand. The Toris of Boghzai are all thieves, and when a male child is born the baptismal ceremony consists in putting the infant burglar through a hole in a wall while his relatives exhort him to be a thief "heart and hand," as his father and grandfather were before them. A marling-spike, used for breaking holes through the mud walls of neighbours' houses with larcenous intent, is a part of the regular furniture of a Tori house; it is looked upon as a household chattel, part of the regular outfit a young couple should set up in life with. From Boghzai to Saddah, thirteen miles, a succession of cornfields and orchards occupied the banks of the Kurram, but the loopholed huts peeping out among the fruit trees told their own strange tale of the life that was usual in this Arcadia. The next sixteen miles to Killa-i-Kurram (the fort of Kurram) lay through similar scenes, many of the villages having a compact fort-like appearance, and being armed with *chevaux de frise* of thorns along their walls. A few miles from the fort the path led through an extensive grove of splendid mulberry trees, plane trees of immense size and stately appearance, the remnants of a pleasure garden of the Emperor of Delhi, Shah Jehan.

When passing the fort the Mission was received with presented arms by five companies of a red-coated regiment, whilst a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from a brass battery, and then a band of original instruments struck up in honour of the strangers the British National Anthem! It was original also. The fort of Kurram is described as of large extent, possessing eight bastions, each surmounted by a round tower, and the whole surrounded with a moat crossed by drawbridges with covered ways. The scenery here is superb, and in the magnificent forests that clothe the hills large and small game, from tigers to pheasants, abound, while the river flowing below was found to be literally stocked with fine mahseer. Many English trees—the hawthorn, sycamore, oak, ash, horse-chestnut—grow here side by side with the cedar and olive, fig and mulberry. Here the mission was halted for four days, not to enjoy the natural beauties of the spot, but to give time for certain murderous banditti, who had occupied the road with the object of intercepting the travellers, to move off. As they refused to do so the Mission had to alter its route so as to avoid the obstruction, and while they marched out by the alternative path, the red-coated regiment marched off in high glee to chastise the obstructives, the band playing out the warriors to scrimmage and plunder to the tune of "Rule Brittania." The remarkable *repertoire* of the musicians provoked inquiry, and it was then discovered that the leader of the band was a deserter from a native regiment at Peshawur, who had taken service with the chief of Kurram, but who had forgotten all his tunes except the two specified above, and a few bars of "The girl I left behind me." This was usually given at "tattoo."

From the fort the travellers advanced through the valley here from eighteen to twenty miles in width, and crowded with orchards and cornfields, interspersed as usual with embattled villages, and, as usual also, inhabited by lawless villains. In the extensive groves of mulberries here met with silkworms are reared in such numbers that the silk forms a staple of the local trade. The next halt was at Habib Killa, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Sita Ram peak of the Sufaid Koh. Towards its base this superb mountain is densely covered with a growth of oak and olive, above which in a broad dark cincture run belts of pine and cedar, while over all springs up the great snow-capped peak. The village is otherwise remarkable as containing a large Hindu population, who engage in an extensive trade between the cities of India and Afghanistan. During the halt rumours got afloat that the Jaji tribe had mustered in force on the other side of the hill and meant mischief, much to the delight of the Toris on this side, who hoped that their hereditary foes might by creating a disturbance incur official wrath, and that they themselves might be able to step in, after the chastisement of the authorities had sufficiently weakened and cowed the Jajis, to inflict private vengeance upon them. Such farseeing malignity would have been remarkable among other races, but the Jaji and Tori nourish so deadly a hatred of each other that no member of either tribe dares to cross the hill that separates them! The Mission, however, apprehended no danger, and, marching through the splendid Alpine scenery, were concerned only with the beauty of the landscape, when suddenly the ominous yell of a pipe, followed by the sounds of a drum—the war music of the Jajis—burst upon their ears. Immediately afterwards upon their sight burst a band of fifty men, brandishing wildly the formidable Afghan knives they carried and chanting a war song. As if to make a murderous attack upon the Mission, they leapt forward to within a few yards, but the escort dashed forward, interposing themselves between the uplifted weapons and the Jajis, quietly allowed the cavalcade to file by unmolested. The next instant two black bears, startled from their lair by the noise, came out upon the path, and one of the party fired. The bears were doomed in any case, for the escort soon cut them down with their swords; but the shot, misconstrued by the savage Jajis as a taunt, resulted in a camp follower who had lagged behind being hacked to pieces. Though the atrocious act was committed in full sight of the baggage escort, punishment was impossible, for the Jajis leapt, away over and among the rocks with the speed of monkeys, and disappeared from sight as suddenly as they had come. Another illustration of the exceptional savagery of the tribe is afforded by the nature of their huts. These are square structures of stone and mud, erected on log platforms and profusely loopholed. The entrance is from beneath, by a trap-door and rope ladder, which is drawn up when the inmate is housed. When neighbouring families are at feud, they keep such a vigilant eye on their "shooting boxes" that not unfrequently they are shut up mutually for weeks together.

Towards the Mission they continued obstinately hostile, and at Ali Khail a tragedy seemed hourly imminent. The camp had been pitched in the midst of a Jaji village, and all day long knots of the wild-looking savages danced and yelled round their tents and escort, in the hope that the guards would be provoked into giving offence by the insults and taunts they never ceased to pour out upon them. On every eminence in the neighbourhood circles of Jajis were revolving wildly to the music of the pipes and drums, flourishing their knives and yelling in encouragement or response to each other. In the camp itself a more serious

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order of performance obtained, for there the Jajis, armed to the teeth, tramped in columns round and round the tents, chanting a strange sonorous war song. No breach of the peace occurred, however, and next morning the Mission prepared to continue its journey towards Rokian. All night ominous drums had been sounding, and it now appeared that they had been summoning the tribes to a general muster, and not without success, for an army of 5,000 Jajis, under the leadership of an Akundzada ("wiseborn," a term applied only to those most revered for piety or learning), had assembled to dispute the passage of the defiles. A council was held, and it was decided to send for succour to the Kurram Fort and to Kabul, but for the latter journey no one would volunteer. The short cut to the capital would have taken a swift horseman four days, while the population was eminently dangerous, and the mountain passes, from the heavy snow still lying frequently impracticable. Negotiations were, therefore, opened, the Jaji receiving all overtures with fierce yells and frantic leapings, while a chosen body continue to intone their abominably impressive war chant. But eventually they calmed down. The spokesman of the Mission appealed to the savage maniacs' honour—their honour as Afghan, their honour as Afghan gentlemen—and the appeal was irresistible, for it is a remarkable psychological fact that these people, hardly human, know no oath so potent as they on their "honour." Fifty of them had thought nothing a few days before of setting upon a single unarmed and inoffensive loadcarrier, of their own creed and race, and hacking him to pieces with their knives; but they let the Mission pass unscathed upon the argument that their "honour" required it. But though they did not murder the travellers, they cursed them as they defiled past, in a low, rolling murmur of imprecations. It was fortunate, perhaps, for them that they allowed honourable feelings to triumph, for a mile further on the Mission fell in with an Afghan chief of Ghilzais, who had at his call ten thousand cut-throats as bad as the Jajis, with whom they were, of course, at deadly feud. How hard then, it must have seemed to the Jaji mind when, six weeks later a Kabul army suddenly descended upon them, and in punishment for their rude behaviour to the friends of the Ameer, billeted itself upon the villages of the honourable folk for three months, made the "wiseborn" person collect three thousand rupees as a fine, and carried away with it back to Kabul all their mules and cattle, and many of the Jaji youths and maidens. From Rokian to Hazra, through a noble game country, as the numerous horns of ibex and markhor testified, and so on by the "Defile of the Thousand Trees" to the outpost of Katta Sang, the boundary between the Jaji and Ghilzai territories. From here to Hazra or Ucha Murghs, forage and food were for the first time scarce, but the horses ate freely the wild wormwood which was growing in profusion on all sides, while an orchid with thick fleshly leaves, that was found in abundance among the wormwood, was eagerly sought for by the escort and camp followers as forming a favourite dish. Here, too they encountered a company of nomads so simple in the world's ways that they refused money in exchange for fodder.

And thus, making new experiences as they went, the Mission passed on over "The Camel's Neck" into the valley of Logan, where the stream sparkled with the bright hues of the porphyry, hornblende, and syenite that formed its bed, and the village of Khoshi, or "All Delights," lies embosomed in green meadows and orchards. Thence to Hisarak, along a plateau bright with wild flowers, red and yellow tulips, and orchids of several kinds; and from there by a succession of corn crops and fruit groves for twenty miles—a district of extraordinary plenty and thickly populated—to Tangi Wardak, and down through the Tangi defile to Haidar Khel—a village notorious, even in Afghanistan, for the audacity and skill of its robber folk. Next Swara, where the jerboa, "the two-footed mouse" of the Persians, was seen in abundance, but never caught; and then by the gorge of "The Lion's Mouth," and past the tomb of the Sultan Mahmud, to Ghuzni of fame in history. The fortress which was blown up by Lord Keane in 1842 had been rebuilt, a formidable-looking place with a citadel at the north angle in a commanding situation, and containing some four thousand houses. From Ghuzni the route lay across a dreary treeless expanse of plain to Yarghatti, notable for the number of the subterranean aqueducts by which the people irrigate their fields, and the number of bloody quarrels that arise on questions of use and proprietorship; and then Mukkur, where the fairies of the district have their capital, a certain pool overhung by a group of seven whispering pistacia trees, and in which some large, lazy trout sacred to "the little people" bask out a careless life. Over a grassy plain, along which caravans were winding to Gholjen, the site of the slaughter of the Ghilzais by Nadir Shah, who piled the skulls up into a pyramid as high as the hills that spring from the plain; and thence to Momin Kella and Sir-i-Asp, where an escort of honour from the Governor of Khilat-i-Ghilzai met the Mission and conducted it in pomp into the city. At the entrance stood first the garrison presenting arms, a wonderful regiment of tatterdemalions, officered apparently by mountebanks. The first officer wore an ordinary forage cap with a blue tail-coat, the brass anchor buttons on which were evidence that it had once seen service on a man-of-war. The next had a scarlet shell jacket, with white trousers—and a tall black hat. The third swaggered in an undress military frock-coat, with a bushy fox-fur cap, which had evidently miscarried in its destination, for it must have been meant for the mate of a Greenland whaler. The fourth officer, who seemed the chief in authority, was modestly attired in white calico, but in the English fashion, having on his head, a general's cocked hat, from which protruded defiantly a huge bunch of white feathers. Besides these there was a band, consisting of some ten or a dozen performers, outrageously dressed in all defiance of the canons of colour in yellow trousers with bright green stripes down the legs and scarlet [illegible] jackets and shakos. "They look," says Dr. Bellew, "more like a troop of harlequins than military, and it was with difficulty we preserved our decorum." And thus in laughter ended the journey of the Mission of 1857. For the rest of the way to Kandahar was an official promenade, without incident or adventure. The "Mission" of 1878 may any day receive its order to start from the same point, with the same destination in view. Will it find the Jajis of Afghanistan to be men of "honour," and will the record close in pleasant mirth?—*Daily Telegraph.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH, SEPT. 28

"DARWINIAN."

Our Village Grocer (great Floriculturist). "Most extr'or'nary thing, Sir. Last year I had some Bacon in my Shop that went bad durin' that hot Weather, and I buried it in my Garden. You'll hardly believe it, but all my Asters this Season come up Streaky!!"

IN THE CELLAR.

Lord Beaconsfield (to his Butler). Let the old Port stand. Don't shake it on any account.

Butler. If you please, my Lord, do you think it will be any the better for keeping? (Smelling a bottle). It's rather gone already.

Lord Beaconsfield. Put it into a cradle. If it isn't worth drinking, we can use it for cooking purposes. I'll try the new Cyprus to-night. [Exit, to dress for dinner.

CAUTION AND LOVE.

"Oh, Edwin, love, here's the Announcement of our Wedding. Listen!" (Reads)—"'On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, Edwin Goldmore Tomkyns, Esq., M.P., of Goldmore Park, Suffolk, and 248, Prince's Gate, to Lady Angelina, Twelfth Daughter of the Earl of Silverlacke.'"

"Read on, my own sweet love. There's another Paragraph—in Brackets, I think."

"Oh yes." (Reads on.) "'Mr. E. G. Tomkyns takes this opportunity to intimate that he will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his Wife, without his Written Authority.'"

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

Rector's Wife. "Oh, Mr. Dosset, we have not seen your Assistant, who has such a very nice Tenor Voice, in the Choir lately."

Country Grocer. "No, Ma'am; I've parted with him owing to the Rector and other Gentlemen getting their Supplies from the Stores in London!"

AN APPETITE FOR INFORMATION.

Arthur (who has been listening with breathless interest to one of Grandpapa's Bible Stories). "And were you in the Ark, Grandpa, along o' Noah and all the rest of 'em?"

Grandpapa (indignantly). "No, Sir, certainly not!"

Arthur. "Then how is it You wasn't Drowned?"

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APOTHECARIES' HALL LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8 RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED ON ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches)

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co.,	ditto.
CORFIELD & Co.,	ditto.
BARBIE & Co.,	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.,	Bombay.

GLASGOW.

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1877............	£1,553,162
FIRE RESERVE	£1,150,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....	£2,825,967
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,814,367

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.

For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS OF Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative,* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.
BOMBAY: MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

A MEDICINAL FOOD.

PANCREATIC EMULSION.
Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE.
For Persons suffering from

CONSUMPTION & WASTING DISEASES
and for counteracting the tendency thereto. Nourishes the system by the introduction of stable solid Fats, the

NECESSARY FOOD in CONSUMPTION
and takes precedence of fluid fats, oils, and oily Emulsions of all kinds.

APPETITE, STRENGTH and WEIGHT
are increased and digestion in ALL cases improved by taking it.

PANCREATIC EMULSION is prescribed
by the Medical Profession in all parts of the world, and is prepared by

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street
London, and sold by all Chemists.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE COMPANY'S BOOKS for the year CLOSE on the 15TH NOVEMBER NEXT. and all Policies effected before that date will rank for three years Bonus at the next DIVISION OF PROFITS IN 1880.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold. Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case—

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS

*** DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *élite,* extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore ask for

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

And are also registered in the chief cities of the world.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents against any persons or person selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return [illegible] 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin............	,, 4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms.

COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,890
,, 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
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William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmar.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORE, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,663,060.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premiums.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1 000, on which five Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 6	[illegible]	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	[illegible]	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 0	[illegible]	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	[illegible]			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, October 30, 1877.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: MR. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.